THE LOWELL DAILY SUN.

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Second Edition

5 O'CLOCK

☞THE SUN is the only penny paper in Lowell receiving cable and telegraphic despatches. Most of the news items in this issue can be found in the other local papers tomorrow, if you are willing to wait till then.

GALAXY CLUB

William F. Courtney Esq., on Municipal Issues.

FISHER H. PEARSON DISCUSSES THE NEW CITY CHARTER.

Rousing Meeting Despite the Very Stormy Day.

An important meeting of the Galaxy club was held in Spinners' hall, Middle street, yesterday afternoon. The attendance was good considering the stormy day but would have been much larger but for the weather. W. F. Courtney, Esq., and Fisher H. Pearson were present by invitation and delivered very interesting addresses on the issus in the municipal campaign. Daniel J. Cosgrove presided and introduced Mr. Courtney in highly complimentary terms.

Mr. Courtney was received with enthusiastic applause. He thanked the meeting on behalf of the Lowell democracy for its kindly greeting. He took the applause as an indication of an earnest intention to support the democratic ticket from top to bottom. Under the democracy the son of the poor man stands on an equality with the son of the rich man. Having been born here and believing that I have equal rights with any other citizen, I believed also it was not out of place for me to aspire to be chief executive of the city. As a representative of a certain class I have a right to aspire to that honor and do so not for personal gain because I believe I can make more money by attending to my profession that as mayor of Lowell. At the last election I was the standard bearer of my party in the last election, but there was more or less division in the ranks at the time of organizing the city committee. It was hoped this would have disappeared before election day, but unfortunately the breach was not healed as expected, and the party was defeated. However, I thank the rank and file of the democracy for the flattering vote I then received. The fact that the Galaxy club is formed of democrats from various wards in the city augurs well for the success of the party. It indicates that the democracy is aroused, and determined on this occasion not to fall outside the breastworks.

Mr. Courtney then entered into a discussion of the republican administration of affairs during the past year. He pointed out that the policy "pay as you go" enunciated in his letter of acceptance, was taken up by Mayor Pickman and put forth in the inaugural as the guiding principle of the administration. But although Mayor Pickman started out with a good motto he did not adhere to it in practice. It is right that current expenses of the city government should be paid as contracted. Loans should not be made for current expenses but are justified for permanent improvements the benefits of which will be enjoyed by those who come after us. This is a business principle that should be adhered to in the government of every municipality. The speaker then pointed out the deceptive policy adopted by the republicans in raising the valuation of property far above the real value of the property assessed in order to keep down the tax rate for political effect. The appropriations made at the beginning of the year were sufficient for but nine months of the year. The consequence was that the works of the various departments must come to a standstill or else more money must be provided by the city government and charged to posterity. Was it by mistake that this occurred? I say no. The republicans could form an estimate of what was needed, but they did not want to make the necessary appropriations. It would have been easy for the heads of departments to estimate the necessary increase in the appropriations over those of last year. The republicans knew that in the ordinary course of the city affairs the tax rate would be increased but they devised a way of keeping it down in order if possible to delude the people into the belief that the tax rate was kept down by good management and economy. This "pay as you go" administration thus started out by juggling with the tax rate.

The tax rate has been $16.40 on the $1000 but with this the valuation of property has been so increased that the taxpayers who judging from the rate expected to be called upon to pay less have been astounded to find hat their tax bill is very much higher than on the previous year. One man has a piece of land which was taxed last year $7 and is this year taxed $54.

At the tax hearing held recently a man testified that land bought for four cents a foot was valued for seven cents a foot or nearly twice its value. Mr. Courtney then turned to discuss the great love which the republican party shows for the laboring man about election time. The republicans will give laboring men no holiday. Many laboring men have not had the advantages of education but they want the means to clothe and educate their families. It is therefore necessary that the laborer be well paid for his labor but the republicans always endeavor to keep the laborer on low wages. The cut down in the wages so frequent this year shows the disposition of republicans. These things should convince the laboring people that their real friends are the democrats. Of late a great many people have been thrown out of employment through no fault of the democratic party but the democrats in the city council were the first to start a movement for relief work such as sewers and other public improvements. The republicans were forced to accede to this demand for relief works. The republican papers then claim that the rate of wages is too high and criticize the laboring men who are earning an honest living what their critics have not done for a good many years.

The speaker next referred to the democratic ticket eulogizing the individual nominees for aldermen. He referred to Mr. Constantineau and advised the democrats to see that he got every vote of the party. The republicans seek the support of this class, but whenever a representative of the French citizens is put upon their ticket he is sure to get the lowest vote. Mr. Brosseau's case is in evidence on this point. It is true that French candidates on the democratic ticket were defeated, but it was because the party could not elect them. There was no discrimination against them.

The dissensions in the republican party were next discussed at some length and it was alleged that expert counters put upon the ticket the men of their choice. Men who were disappointed in getting licenses are also against the g. o. p.

The appeal to race prejudice was charged to the republican party but respectable republicans will not be led by an organization whose platform is one of bigotry. In conclusion Mr. Courtney appealed to all to work for the success of the whole ticket.

Fisher H. Pearson was also cordially received. He said the present election was the most important for many years because of the new charter to be voted upon and because of the religious issues injected into the campaign. He dwelt upon the importance of defeating the charter. He also stated that it would be a great mistake to vote against no license notwithstanding the fact that there is danger that republicans may try to obtain votes by promises of licenses. Should the democratic candidates be elected it would be embarassing to have no license. License last year was carried by about 1000 majority so that 500 votes additional would carry no license. He also mentioned the danger of voting "no" on the license question by mistaking it for a proposition of the new charter. He advised earnest work against the adoption of the charter.

A motion was then passed endorsing the democratic ticket and promising to work earnestly for its success and for the defeat of the new charter.

MATHEW INSTITUTE.

Musical and Literary Entertainment Given Last Evening.

The third in the series of Sunday evening entertainments given by the Mathew Temperance Institute was held in the institute hall last evening. The hall was crowded to the doors and each number was very favorably received. The exercises opened with an address by President Manning, who in a few well chosen words introduced the speaker of the evening, Rev. Fr. Dacey, O. M. I. Fr. Dacey delivered a masterly address, praiseworthy of the efforts of the temperance young men. It was interesting and instructive throughout and at its conclusion, he was loudly applauded.

The remaining numbers on the program consisted of vocal selections by Daniel S. O'Brien, Miss Margaret McCaffrey, Patrick Cain. John Cain, Miss Burns and the Elm Trio, consisting of Messrs. Gorman, Hamilton and Toomey; recitations by John J. Cody and Miss Hattie Fox; piano solo by Joseph Johnson and cornet solo by John J. Sullivan.

Sun House-Lot Contest.

☞For ballot and conditions see page 2.

The Following is the Result of the Vote Cast Up to Yesterday Noon:

William Y. Meade, President Saugus Club	7292
J. P. Mahoney, Financial Secretary, Court Wamesit, A. O. F	7220
Hugh McQuade, President, Young Men's Catholic Institute	6821
Edward M. Bowers, Pres. Lowell Reform Club	4238
J. F. McLoughlin, Pres Clover Club	1463
F. A. Carlson, Pres. Central Labor Union	1272
S. P. O'Boyle, Rec. Sec. Immaculate Conception Temperance Society	1264
P. O'Neil, S. C. R. Court Middlesex, A. O. F	1311
Murdock McKinnon, Pres. Atlantic Social Club	310
Thomas F. Connelly, Sec. Central Labor Union	278
M. J. Manning, President Mathew Temperance Institute	246
William Hodgson, Recording Secretary Merrimack Lodge, I. O. O. F	245
E P McOsker, President Les Miserables	227
James McLaughlin, C. R. Court General Shields	216
Dan. Gray, 158 Lakeview avenue, Pres. Coon Club	151
John S. Mayo, Senior Woodward Court City of Lowell, A. O. F	150
J. S. Lapierre, President St. Joseph	147
David Burns, Vice. Grand Merrimack Lodge, I. O. O. F	139
Alfred Watson, Guide. A. O. W	114
Thomas Leeson, Sr. Woodard, Court Merrimack, A. O. F	112
Andrew Livingston, Chief Caledonian Club	108

MONEY

Deposited in the Savings Department of the

Traders' National Bank

Before 9 P. M. SATURDAY, DECEMBER 2d, 1893, Will Draw INTEREST at the rate of

4 per cent. per annum

From DECEMBER 1st, COMPOUNDING TWICE in Each Year.

Banking House, 30 Middlesex Street.

Hours—8 A. M. to 4 P. M. Saturday 8 A. M. to 1 P. M., 7 to 9 P. M.

THE FIFTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

It Assembled at the Nation's Capitol This Noon.

Forecast of a Session Which Will Have Important Measures to Legislate—Tariff, Hawaiian Matter and Silver, the Absorbing Questions.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.—A great crowd assembled at the Capitol today to witness the opening of the houses of congress. The scene on the floor of the house was very animated. Many of the desks were decorated with floral offerings. Members who had not seen each each other since the adjournment exchanged salutations, and congratulations and condolences, particularly the latter, were the order of the day. It was a cheerful assemblage, and while members indulged in pleasantries toward the defeated, no bad temper was displayed.

On the senate side more than a quorum of senators were present, and the scenes incident to the assembling of congress were enacted accordingly. After the roll-call in the house, members-elect were sworn in.

Extra Session Bills Alive.

Legislation does not die with a session as nominations do, so that all the bills introduced at the extra session are still alive, and all those reported from committees are pending before the two houses. The bankruptcy bill has the right of way in the house, followed by the naturalization bill, but both are likely to be sidetracked for the tariff bill, although the friends of the bankruptcy bill are still hopeful that they may get it through the house before the tariff bill is taken up.

In the senate the bill increasing the national bank circulation to the par value of the bonds deposited has the right of way, followed by the bill repealing the federal elections law.

The president will have to send in the nominations of the officers whom he has appointed during the interval, including those who failed of confirmation at the extra session. He is also expected to send in the nomination of Mr. Hornblower to be a justice of the supreme court, in the place of the late Justice Blatchford.

Resolutions of inquiry as to Hawaiian affairs, and resolutions as to the removal of Civil Service Commissioner Johnston are threatened by anti-administration men in both houses.

It is uncertain as yet when the tariff bill will be brought up in the house. The official statement as to the probable revenue under the proposed Wilson bill was not ready today. Until it is ready the internal revenue changes proposed cannot be determined nor can the report on the Wilson bill, if it is to be pressed separately, be completed.

The majority of the ways and means committee hope to have this calculation completed by Tuesday at the farthest, when they will be able to go ahead without delay. They have no idea of getting the tariff bill through the house before Jan. 1.

Although the question of the internal revenue taxes necessary to supplement the tariff taxes provided for in the Wilson bill has not been finally settled, it is the opinion of members of the committee that a tax on the net receipts of corporations, an increase on the tax on cigarets and a tax on playing cards will be the main features of the outcome.

Other Business.

It may be that the Hawaiian affair will cut some figure in the proceedings during the week A resolution calling for the papers in the case is almost sure to be introduced, and it might come up in still another way if the news from Hawaii, which is expected via Auckland on the 7th, should be of a sensational nature.

The urgency deficiency bill and the New York and New Jersey bridge bill which were left with conference reports pending when congress adjourned at the end of the extra session will be probably disposed of during this week.

The World's fair award bill, which passed both houses in the closing hours of the session, but which was not signed either by Speaker Crisp or Vice President Stevenson, can become a law as soon as it receives their signatures and the presidential approval.

In addition to the tariff, many other matters will crowd forward at the earliest possible moment for consideration. Chairman Springer of the banking and currency committee has under consideration a bill to repeal the 10 per cent on state banks and revise the national banking system. He has not yet worked out all of the details, but he and his friends seek to find some other basis of bank circulation than national bonds.

State, county and municipal bonds will be subjected to such a scrutiny by the comptroller of the currency as will make the circulation based on them essentially a currency. The bill will probably be introduced at an early date.

Silver Again.

It may be that silver will also appear again in the present session. Mr. Blair, with a majority of the coinage committee at his back, may bring forward a free coinage bill, not with the hope that it will become a law, but with the intention of placing congressmen on record.

All sensible men in the silver ranks recognize the fact that the free coinage measure cannot become a law as long as Mr. Cleveland is in the White House unless they can command a two-thirds majority in each house, and this is admitted to be out of the question.

The bill making more stringent the naturalization laws, which were discussed three days during the extra session, is also pending and is considered among the measures that will surely pass both houses.

Although the extra session succeeded in getting the Chinese question out of the way for six months at least, by extending the period of registration for that length of time, it, too, promises to bob up again It is broadly hinted that the Chinese d not intend to register now any more than before the extension of the law. The failure of the Chinese to register is attributed to the fact that they have been informed either by the Chinese minister or by the Chinese Six companies or by somebody else in whom they have confidence to ignore the law under which they can legally remain within the limits of the United States.

(The President's message will be found on the third page.)

JUDGE LILLEY

TAKES HIS SEAT UPON THE SUPERIOR BENCH.

He Fills Out the Term of Judge Grady of Fall River In the Suffolk Superior Court.

Hon. Charles S. Lilley today took his seat upon the bench of the Suffolk county Superior court this morning, filling out the term of Judge Grady of Fall River, who is assigned to another court.

POLICE COURT.

Hadley, J.

There were eighteen drunks after Sunday.

Inspector Laflamme went to Worcester yesterday and brought back with him, Vartin Mazman, an Armenian, who was wanted here for larceny from Hatcho Joseph. The case was continued until December 0th.

Henry McLaughlin was found guilty of having stolen a coat from in front of J. W. Cassidy's store, and was sentenced to jail for four months.

The assault case of Frank Connelly was taken up this morning. Bella Mary, the complainant, testified that on Friday evening while returning from night school by the way of the South common she was caught by Connelly, who threw her to the ground, put his hand over her mouth and tried to ravish her. The torn dress was produced in court. Other witnesses identified Connelly.

Connelly said that he was drunk and remembered nothing about the affair. The court declined jurisdiction, and finding probable cause held Connelly in $500 bonds for the grand jury. For drunkenness Connelly was sentenced to jail for five months.

J. V. Keyes & Co.

We feel that we must still further reduce our stock and our great preparation sale will continue this week.

We have taken our entire stock of black dress goods from our basement and placed them on our counters and they must be sold. The prices were never so low and never will be again. You can come in and look them over with perfect freedom and have samples of anything in our stock. We should be glad to have you compare them with what other stores are showing. Remember as advertised money refunded if goods are not satisfactory.

J. V. KEYES & Co.,

Old number 124 and 126, new 198 and 200, Merrimack street.

Fire in Tewksbury.

At 2 o'clock this morning the house and barn of Luke Cameron, in North Tewksbury were discovered on fire. A call for assistance was sent to the Lowell department, but the terrible condition of the roads impeded travel and the department arrived too late to be of much assistance. Both buildings were totally destroyed, and the only thing saved was the live stock.

DEATHS.

Fred Silcox, a well known young man of Centralville who has been employed for several years in the Boott mills counting room, died yesterday at his home of typhoid fever, after an illness of ten days or so. A singular thing about his death is that twenty years ago yesterday his father died of typhoid fever, so that father and son succumbed to the same disease on the same date of the year. Fred Silcox was 21 years of age.

George F. Hustwick, aged 54 years, died yesterday at his home, 43 South Walker street. Deceased was a well known resident, and for many years was in the employ of the H. R. Barker company. He was the father of Thomas Hustwick, a former clerk at the board of health office. The funeral will take place tomorrow.

Edward Kenney, aged 55 years, died yesterday morning at his home, 15 Common street.

Horace E. Ham died yesterday at his home, 40 Pleasant street. Deceased was a watchmaker by trade, and was located in the same store with C. H. Frost. He was a member of Lowell lodge, Manchester Encampment and Grand Canton Pawtucket I. O. O. F., Chevalier lodge, K. P. and Passaconaway Tribe of Red Men. He leaves a widow.

Daniel C. Rowell, died Saturday at his home, 28 Grove street, after an illness of two months.

Arthur J. E. Furbish, formerly of this city and son of the late J. J. Furbish, died at Oakland, Cal., last Friday. The interment will take place in this city.

POLITICAL GOSSIP.

Chairman Lawton of the republican city committee is credited with this statement: "Our city committee has devoted itself to the registration of men for the state and municipal elections. In my opinion the registration of women has been carried on by agencies outside of either the republican or democratic city committees. It has taxked the energies of both official organizations to register such men as are now on the lists."

The name of John Brown has been withdrawn from the republican councilmanic ticket in Ward Three. At a meeting of the city committee on Saturday, the name of William H. Penn was substituted.

Phillip P. Connors has declined to allow his name to stand on the Ward Four councilmanic ticket.

ELECTRIC FIREWORKS.

Manager Sullivan's Rival to the Aurora Borealis.

It was a truly wonderful, magnificent illumination last night, that residents of Centralville and Belvidere looked out upon from their windows.

The electrical disturbances on the trolley wires, caused by the ice storm, resulted in great outbursts of green flames. The baleful light was reflected on the leaden sky, and the sudden flashes, from the Navy Yard, Highlands, the square and a hundred other places, made a display not unlike the northern lights, only stronger and more irridescent and flashing.

HERE'S A CLUE.

TO THE MURDERER OF JOHN O'CONNOR.

Matthew Cunningham Talks About the Case and is Identified as Being Near the Assaulted Man.

A Nashua despatch says; Matthew Cunningham, who was held here in the sum of $1000 for trial today on a charge of larceny and breaking and entering at Concord & Montreal switch house, is suspected of having caused the death of John O'Conner of Lowell.

"Since his arrival here remarks have been made by Cunningham which led to the suspicion that he may have been the unknown assailant of O'Connor. Under these circumstances Marshal Eaton communicated with the Lowell officers, and this afternoon Officer Laflamme of Lowell, with Lewis Bumgar, came to Nashua.

"The latter person witnessed the assault from the sidewalk across the street and saw the man run away after making it. He visited the cell and at once identified Cunningham as the man whom he saw leaving O'Connor after he had fallen to the ground.

"The officers had a long talk with the prisoner at a late hour this afternoon, and it is understood that while he acknowledges he was there at the time and had a fracas with the injured man he denies that he did the deed which resulted in death. It is further understand that Cunningham has in the past made damaging remarks before he was aware of the results of his statements and now declines to give further information."

It appears that Mathew Cunningham's talk about the assault on O'Connor has given the police new ideas and clews to the possible or probable murderer.

It is stated that Cunningham and a Joseph Radcliffe met O'Connor at the Northern depot. They had a lively debate upon the tariff during which O'Connor tried to take a bottle from his (Cunningham's) pocket. A row was precipitated and O'Conner fell upon his face on the sidewalk. What part Radcliffe took in the trouble has not yet been brought out.

Released on Habeas Corpus.

Crowley goes free.

This morning Peter Crowley, held at jail under $10,000 bonds to answer to the charge of having assaulted, fatally, John W. O'Connor, was brought into court on a writ of habeas corpus and was released.

Chief Howard informed the court that he was satisfied that Crowley was not O'Connor's assailant.

The court allowed Chief Howard to bail Crowley, who will appear Friday. The bonds were placed at $100.

Crowley left the court room a happy man and returned immediately to his work.

Chief Howard claims to have evidence which will implicate Mathew Cunningham and James S. Radcliffe.

The latter is locked up in the police station, while Inspector Allen has gone to Nashua after Cunningham, who is in jail there awaiting trial on a charge of burglary.

Should Inspector Allen return before Judge Hadley leaves, both men will be arraigned today.

Chief Howard says that Radcliffe resembles Peter Crowley considerable in his personal appearance. The chief also says he has four witnesses who will testify that Radcliffe was the man who committed the assault.

Radcliffe is 39 years old, a machinist by trade, and has been employed for the past week in Manchester, N. H. placing fire escapes on buildings.

Peter Crowley's relatives have been confident that they would prove his innocence when called for trial. His youngest brother says: "My brother did not commit the assault. He did not leave our house but once last Sunday night and that was to buy medicine for me at a drug store. We have witnesses to prove that Peter did not leave the house."

MASS OF REQUEIM.

Celebrated at St. Michael's Church Today for Rev. William M. O'Brien.

St. Michael's church was crowded with people this morning, when the solemn high mass of requeim was offered up for the repose of the soul of Rev. William M. O'Brien of Winchester, formerly of this city, who died at St. Michael's parochial residence one week ago last Saturday.

Shortly after 10 o'clock the procession of acolytes, altar boys, priests, and the celebrant of the mass marched from the vestry to the sanctuary and the services were begun. Rev. Daniel J. Gleason of St. Patrick's church was celebrant; Rev. James Gilday, deacon; Rev. Daniel P. Scannell, sub-deacon and Rev. John G. Gilday master of ceremonies. A number of local and out-of-town clergymen occupied seats within the altar rail and united in chanting the services of the dead at the conclusion of mass.

The choir was augmented for the occasion by the addition of members from the choirs of the different Catholic churches of the city. John Warburton directed the choir and Mr. Henry T. Gilday presided at the organ. At the offertory Mrs. Peter Kelly feelingly rendered the "Pie Jesu."

The children from St. Michael's parochial school were present at the services. Bishop Brady was expected to be present but sent word that he could not.

FUNERAL SERVICES.

The funeral of Bridget Barry took place yesterday afternoon from her late home, 191 Salem street, and was very largely attended. Interment was in the Catholic cemetery and brief services were conducted at the grave by Rev. Fr. Leonard of St. Patrick's church.

The remains of Mary Noonan, aged 26 years, who died in Boston, arrived in this city yesterday noon and were taken in charge by Undertaker O'Donnell who conveyed them to 5 Clinton avenue, Pawtuckетville. The funeral took place from the latter place this afternoon and interment was in the Catholic cemetery.

The funeral of Mrs. Samuel Greenwood took place Saturday afternoon. Brief services were conducted at the house by Rev. L. C. Manchester, and the remains were then conveyed to St. John's church where the Episcopal service for the burial of the dead was read. The choir of the church under the direction of F. O. Blunt assisted at the services. The bearers were Joseph Green, Alden I. Gifford, John A. Stickney and Albert G. Swan. Interment was in the Lowell cemetery.

OLD KING WINTER

Stretched His Hand Out Yesterday and Touched New England.

The first touch of winter yesterday; snow, hail, rain, and an unlimited quantity of slush.

Street car service was almost demoralized. It is improved today, and cars are running on fairly good time. But the streets, and in fact everything looks like winter.

LATEST

THEIR COOL NERVE

HELD UP EVERYBODY WHO HAPPENED AROUND.

Train Robbers Were Frightened Off By a Big Force of Armed Men.

By Telegraph to THE SUN.

CEDAR RAPIDS, Ia., Dec. 4. Late Saturday night three men entered the Chicago & Northwestern depot at Luzerne, 30 miles west of here, and at the points of their revolvers commanded Agent Thompson to deliver what money he had.

He quickly gave up the express and railroad money, when the bandits locked him in the freight room, telling him he would be killed if he made any noise.

In a few moments the night operator appeared, and he was robbed and put in the freight room to join the agent.

A freight crew came into the depot soon afterwards, and they, too, were soon hustled in the freight room minus their money and watches.

Then came several passengers, one after another, all of whom were similarly treated.

When passenger train No. 8 pulled into the station, the conductor found the three bandits in possession of the depot.

Suspecting something was wrong he ran back to the train. He notified the passengers that a hold-up was imminent, and 20 men drew their revolvers to give battle to the bandits. The latter, however, on seeing the display of force, started to run and were soon lost to sight in the darkness. The men secured about $800 in cash and several watches. The conductor with a party of passengers then returned to the depot and released the prisoners.

They were able to give accurate descriptions of the robbers, and their capture is certain as the men are known and were seen in Cedar Rapids during the day.

LODGE OF SORROW.

Held By the Elks In Respect For Deceased members.

The Elks held their annual "Lodge of Sorrow" yesterday afternoon in Odd Fellows Hall, Middlesex street, in memory of their departed members. The attendance was rather light owing to the storm.

At the opening of the exercises the officers escourting Rev. Dr. Court, the speaker, took seats on the stage, while a delegation of members sat in the body of the hall to constitute a "lodge." The Symphony Orchestra directed by R. W. McDaniel rendered a selection and the lodge was opened by Exalted Ruler Frank Puffer.

The rate of departed members included these names:

Albert D. Wright, William B. Reilly, C. T. Chamberlain, John H. Coggeshall, James W. Beebe, Wilbur F. Pearsons, John H. Fuller, Frank H. Ford, and Daniel M. Hayes.

As the names were read by Secretary C. D. Palmer, one stroke was sounded on a bell in the ante room.

Then a quartet consisting of C. F. Sturtevant, T. F. Molloy, Geo. Burns and C. A. Mitchell sang "Gathering Home" after which Dr. Court offered prayer. The orchestra and quartet having rendered selections, the eulogy was delivered by Rev. Dr. Court, and was a very eloquent effort.

The closing service consisted of a selection by the orchestra, Chopin's "In Memorian"; quartet selection "Abide with Me"; orchestra, "The Priest's March" from Mendelssohn's "Athalia" and the doxology.

ADDITIONAL LOCALS.

Trains from the north are fully half an hour late.

There will be a regular meeting of the board of aldermen tomorrow evening.

The committee on accounts will hold a meeting at 10 o'clock tomorrow morning.

The precinct one Ward Six democratic club holds a rally in its rooms on North street tonight.

The Humane society's agent gave attention to 94 cases of cruelty to children and 159 cases of cruelty to animals last month.

Lowell friends of Mr. and Mrs. I. Romanrow of Boston attended the marriage of Miss Rose I. Romanow in Boston yesterday.

The Ward Two Democratic club will hold a meeting in the West Third street ward room, Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock. W. F. Courtney, Esq., and Charles T. Roy will address the meeting.

It is stated that in a few weeks Gov-elect Greenhalge will call together the governors of the New England states—Cleaver of Maine, Fuller of Vermont, Smith of New Hampshire and Brown of Rhode Island—in Boston to a conference touching on the present business depression. The object is to bring some sort of influence upon congress in relation to the tariff as will benefit the New England section of the country. The idea is said to have originated with Gov. Greenhalge.

OUR THEATRES.

MUSIC HALL—"Fogg's Ferry," Lizzie Evans' pretty comedy, will be the bill at "the family theatre" all this week, Miss Tucker playing Chip.

OPERA HOUSE—That charming comedy and New York success Dr. Bill will be given tomorrow evening. Secure tickets early.

She Is Said to Be Here.

The Boston papers, yesterday, had a lengthy story about the doings of a Mrs. Howland, alias Claymore, whom they called an adventuress, and a woman who has duped prominent charities and clergymen in neighboring states. She represented herself to be the wife of an Episcopal clergyman, and being a woman of refinement was readily believed. It is said she left the Emergency hospital in Nashua in rather an unceremonious manner Wednesday night. She is believed to be in the corporation hospital here.

She applied Thanksgiving night to Rev. Mr. Wright at the ministry-at-large rooms and was sent by him to the hospital. She told Mr. Wright she left the emergency hospital in Nashua, as she feared being sent to the Wilton county farm.

She is reported to be in a delicate condition. Mr. Wright says she is evidently a woman of refinement and her apparent illness was his motive in promptly sending her to a hospital.

Catherine Kelleher, widow, aged 66 years, died yesterday at her residence on Watson street off Lawrence street. She leaves two daughters, Mrs. Carroll of Wall street and Mrs. Reagan, who lived with deceased. The funeral occurs tomorrow afternoon.



If by "cheap" is meant "poor," then we do not deal in "cheap" clothes of any kind.

We do sell excellent clothing for boys and men, properly made from fabrics carefully selected with an eye to durability as well as appearance.

The prices are right; fair to begin with,—very often lower than self styled "cheap" houses ask for less reliable clothing.

Perhaps the best assurance we can offer of this fact is, we pay back the money for what you dont like.

Parents who wish their children becomingly, and economically dressed will find with us the best class of boy's clothing.

Overcoats, Reefers, Ulsters, $5 and better: several lots, marked down to all prices sold out.

All-Wool Suits, $2.50 and upward—for ages 4 years to 15.

Boys' Dress Suits, Etons and Tuxedos, for evening wear, and all sorts of dainty outfits for children from 3 to 6.

Furnishing goods and hats for boys as well.

—:o:—

PUTNAM & SON,

One-Price Clothiers,

Corner Central and Warren Streets.

A DOLLAR

In fush times does not "amount to much;" it only goes a short way. BUT NOW

A DOLLAR

Goes a long way if invested at our store.

"READ," "REFLECT," then "ACT."



SAVE YOUR DOLLARS, here's a chance —One lot of Beaver Cloth Jackets, like above cut, edged with Brown Fur, for $9.75, regular price $15.

SAVE YOUR DOLLARS—One lot of Jackets made of Blue and Black Cheviot Cloth, and edged with Astrachan Fur, for only $5.75, great value.

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New York Cloak and Suit Co.,

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THE LOWELL DAILY SUN.

VOL. XXI. NO. 3. LOWELL, MASS., MONDAY, DECEMBER 4. 1893. PRICE ONE CENT

Second Edition

5 O'CLOCK

☞THE SUN is the only penny paper in Lowell receiving cable and telegraphic despatches. Most of the news items in this issue can be found in the other local papers tomorrow, if you are willing to wait till then.

GALAXY CLUB

William F. Courtney Esq., on Municipal Issues.

FISHER H. PEARSON DISCUSSES THE NEW CITY CHARTER.

Rousing Meeting Despite the Very Stormy Day.

An important meeting of the Galaxy club was held in Spinners' hall, Middle street, yesterday afternoon. The attendance was good considering the stormy day but would have been much larger but for the weather. W. F. Courtney, Esq., and Fisher H. Pearson were present by invitation and delivered very interesting addresses on the issus in the municipal campaign. Daniel J. Cosgrove presided and introduced Mr. Courtney in highly complimentary terms.

Mr. Courtney was received with enthusiastic applause. He thanked the meeting on behalf of the Lowell democracy for its kindly greeting. He took the applause as an indication of an earnest intention to support the democratic ticket from top to bottom. Under the democracy the son of the poor man stands on an equality with the son of the rich man. Having been born here and believing that I have equal rights with any other citizen, I believed also it was not out of place for me to aspire to be chief executive of the city. As a representative of a certain class I have a right to aspire to that honor and do so not for personal gain because I believe I can make more money by attending to my profession that as mayor of Lowell. At the last election I was the standard bearer of my party in the last election, but there was more or less division in the ranks at the time of organizing the city committee. It was hoped this would have disappeared before election day, but unfortunately the breach was not healed as expected, and the party was defeated. However, I thank the rank and file of the democracy for the flattering vote I then received. The fact that the Galaxy club is formed of democrats from various wards in the city augurs well for the success of the party. It indicates that the democracy is aroused, and determined on this occasion not to fall outside the breastworks.

Mr. Courtney then entered into a discussion of the republican administration of affairs during the past year. He pointed out that the policy "pay as you go" enunciated in his letter of acceptance, was taken up by Mayor Pickman and put forth in the inaugural as the guiding principle of the administration. But although Mayor Pickman started out with a good motto he did not adhere to it in practice. It is right that current expenses of the city government should be paid as contracted. Loans should not be made for current expenses but are justified for permanent improvements the benefits of which will be enjoyed by those who come after us. This is a business principle that should be adhered to in the government of every municipality. The speaker then pointed out the deceptive policy adopted by the republicans in raising the valuation of property far above the real value of the property assessed in order to keep down the tax rate for political effect. The appropriations made at the beginning of the year were sufficient for but nine months of the year. The consequence was that the works of the various departments must come to a standstill or else more money must be provided by the city government and charged to posterity. Was it by mistake that this occurred? I say no. The republicans could form an estimate of what was needed, but they did not want to make the necessary appropriations. It would have been easy for the heads of departments to estimate the necessary increase in the appropriations over those of last year. The republicans knew that in the ordinary course of the city affairs the tax rate would be increased but they devised a way of keeping it down in order if possible to delude the people into the belief that the tax rate was kept down by good management and economy. This "pay as you go" administration thus started out by juggling with the tax rate.

The tax rate has been $16.40 on the $1000 but with this the valuation of property has been so increased that the taxpayers who judging from the rate expected to be called upon to pay less have been astounded to find hat their tax bill is very much higher than on the previous year. One man has a piece of land which was taxed last year $7 and is this year taxed $54.

At the tax hearing held recently a man testified that land bought for four cents a foot was valued for seven cents a foot or nearly twice its value. Mr. Courtney then turned to discuss the great love which the republican party shows for the laboring man about election time. The republicans will give laboring men no holiday. Many laboring men have not had the advantages of education but they want the means to clothe and educate their families. It is therefore necessary that the laborer be well paid for his labor but the republicans always endeavor to keep the laborer on low wages. The cut down in the wages so frequent this year shows the disposition of republicans. These things should convince the laboring people that their real friends are the democrats. Of late a great many people have been thrown out of employment through no fault of the democratic party but the democrats in the city council were the first to start a movement for relief work such as sewers and other public improvements. The republicans were forced to accede to this demand for relief works. The republican papers then claim that the rate of wages is too high and criticize the laboring men who are earning an honest living what their critics have not done for a good many years.

The speaker next referred to the democratic ticket eulogizing the individual nominees for aldermen. He referred to Mr. Constantineau and advised the democrats to see that he got every vote of the party. The republicans seek the support of this class, but whenever a representative of the French citizens is put upon their ticket he is sure to get the lowest vote. Mr. Brosseau's case is in evidence on this point. It is true that French candidates on the democratic ticket were defeated, but it was because the party could not elect them. There was no discrimination against them.

The dissensions in the republican party were next discussed at some length and it was alleged that expert counters put upon the ticket the men of their choice. Men who were disappointed in getting licenses are also against the g. o. p.

The appeal to race prejudice was charged to the republican party but respectable republicans will not be led by an organization whose platform is one of bigotry. In conclusion Mr. Courtney appealed to all to work for the success of the whole ticket.

Fisher H. Pearson was also cordially received. He said the present election was the most important for many years because of the new charter to be voted upon and because of the religious issues injected into the campaign. He dwelt upon the importance of defeating the charter. He also stated that it would be a great mistake to vote against no license notwithstanding the fact that there is danger that republicans may try to obtain votes by promises of licenses. Should the democratic candidates be elected it would be embarassing to have no license. License last year was carried by about 1000 majority so that 500 votes additional would carry no license. He also mentioned the danger of voting "no" on the license question by mistaking it for a proposition of the new charter. He advised earnest work against the adoption of the charter.

A motion was then passed endorsing the democratic ticket and promising to work earnestly for its success and for the defeat of the new charter.

MATHEW INSTITUTE.

Musical and Literary Entertainment Given Last Evening.

The third in the series of Sunday evening entertainments given by the Mathew Temperance Institute was held in the institute hall last evening. The hall was crowded to the doors and each number was very favorably received. The exercises opened with an address by President Manning, who in a few well chosen words introduced the speaker of the evening, Rev. Fr. Dacey, O. M. I. Fr. Dacey delivered a masterly address, praiseworthy of the efforts of the temperance young men. It was interesting and instructive throughout and at its conclusion, he was loudly applauded.

The remaining numbers on the program consisted of vocal selections by Daniel S. O'Brien, Miss Margaret McCaffrey, Patrick Cain. John Cain, Miss Burns and the Elm Trio, consisting of Messrs. Gorman, Hamilton and Toomey; recitations by John J. Cody and Miss Hattie Fox; piano solo by Joseph Johnson and cornet solo by John J. Sullivan.

Sun House-Lot Contest.

☞For ballot and conditions see page 2.

The Following is the Result of the Vote Cast Up to Yesterday Noon:

William V. Meade, President Saugus Club	7292
J. P. Mahoney, Financial Secretary, Court Wamesit, A. O. F.	7220
Hugh McQuade, President, Young Men's Catholic Institute	6821
Edward M. Bowers, Pres. Lowell Reform Club	4328
J. F. McLoughlin, Pres. Clover Club	1453
F. A. Carlson, Pres. Central Labor Union	1272
S. P. O'Boyle, Rec. Sec. Immaculate Conception Temperance Society	1264
P. O'Neil, S. C. R. Court Middlesex, A. O. F.	1311
Murdock McKinnon, Pres. Atlantic Social Club	310
Thomas F. Connelly, Sec. Central Labor Union	278
M. J. Manning, President Mathew Temperance Institute	246
William Hodgson, Recording Secretary Merrimack Lodge, I. O. O. F.	245
E P McOsker, President Les Miserables	227
James McLaughlin, C. R. Court General Shields	216
Dan. Gray, 198 Lakeview avenue, Pres. Coon Club	151
John S. Mayo, Senior Woodward Court City of Lowell, A. O. F.	150
J. S. Lapierre, President St. Joseph	147
David Burns, Vice. Grand Merrimack Lodge, I. O. O. F.	139
Alfred Watson, Guide, A. O. W.	114
Thomas Leeson, Sr. Woodard, Court Merrimack, A. O. F.	112
Andrew Livingston, Chief Caledonian Club	108

MONEY

Deposited in the Savings Department of the

Traders' National Bank

Before 9 P. M. SATURDAY, DECEMBER 2d, 1893, Will Draw INTEREST at the rate of

4 per cent. per annum

From DECEMBER 1st, COMPOUNDING TWICE in Each Year.

Banking House, 30 Middlesex Street.

Hours—8 A. M. to 4 P. M. Saturday 8 A. M. to 1 P. M., 7 to 9 P. M.

THE FIFTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

It Assembled at the Nation's Capitol This Noon.

Forecast of a Session Which Will Have Important Measures to Legislate—Tariff, Hawaiian Matter and Silver, the Absorbing Questions.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.—A great crowd assembled at the Capitol today to witness the opening of the houses of congress. The scene on the floor of the house was very animated. Many of the desks were decorated with floral offerings. Members who had not seen each each other since the adjournment exchanged salutations, and congratulations and condolences, particularly the latter, were the order of the day. It was a cheerful assemblage, and while members indulged in pleasantries toward the defeated, no bad temper was displayed.

On the senate side more than a quorum of senators were present, and the scenes incident to the assembling of congress were enacted accordingly. After the roll-call in the house, members-elect were sworn in.

Extra Session Bills Alive.

Legislation does not die with a session as nominations do, so that all the bills introduced at the extra session are still alive, and all those reported from committees are pending before the two houses. The bankruptcy bill has the right of way in the house, followed by the naturalization bill, but both are likely to be sidetracked for the tariff bill, although the friends of the bankruptcy bill are still hopeful that they may get it through the house before the tariff bill is taken up.

In the senate the bill increasing the national bank circulation to the par value of the bonds deposited has the right of way, followed by the bill repealing the federal elections law.

The president will have to send in the nominations of the officers whom he has appointed during the interval, including those who failed of confirmation at the extra session. He is also expected to send in the nomination of Mr. Hornblower to be a justice of the supreme court, in the place of the late Justice Blatchford.

Resolutions of inquiry as to Hawaiian affairs, and resolutions as to the removal of Civil Service Commissioner Johnston are threatened by anti-administration men in both houses.

It is uncertain as yet when the tariff bill will be brought up in the house. The official statement as to the probable revenue under the proposed Wilson bill was not ready today. Until it is ready the internal revenue changes proposed cannot be determined nor can the report on the Wilson bill, if it is to be pressed separately, be completed.

The majority of the ways and means committee hope to have this calculation completed by Tuesday at the farthest, when they will be able to go ahead without delay. They have no idea of getting the tariff bill through the house before Jan. 1.

Although the question of the internal revenue taxes necessary to supplement the tariff taxes provided for in the Wilson bill has not been finally settled, it is the opinion of members of the committee that a tax on the net receipts of corporations, an increase on the tax on cigarets and a tax on playing cards will be the main features of the outcome.

Other Business.

It may be that the Hawaiian affair will out some figure in the proceedings during the week. A resolution calling for the papers in the case is almost sure to be introduced, and it might come up in still another way if the news from Hawaii, which is expected via Auckland on the 7th, should be of a sensational nature.

The urgency deficiency bill and the New York and New Jersey bridge bill which were left with conference reports pending when congress adjourned at the end of the extra session will be probably disposed of during this week.

The World's fair award bill, which passed both houses in the closing hours of the session, but which was not signed either by Speaker Crisp or Vice President Stevenson, can become a law as soon as it receives their signatures and the presidential approval.

In addition to the tariff, many other matters will crowd forward at the earliest possible moment for consideration. Chairman Springer of the banking and currency committee has under consideration a bill to repeal the 10 per cent on state banks and revise the national banking system. He has not yet worked out all of the details, but he and his friends seek to find some other basis of bank circulation than national bonds.

State, county and municipal bonds will be subjected to such a scrutiny by the comptroller of the currency as will make the circulation based on them essentially a currency. The bill will probably be introduced at an early date.

Silver Again.

It may be that silver will also appear again in the present session. Mr. Blair, with a majority of the coinage committee at his back, may bring forward a free coinage bill, not with the hope that it will become a law, but with the intention of placing congressmen on record.

All sensible men in the silver ranks recognize the fact that the free coinage measure cannot become a law as long as Mr. Cleveland is in the White House unless they can command a two-thirds majority in each house, and this is admitted to be out of the question.

The bill making more stringent the naturalization laws, which were discussed three days during the extra session, is also pending and is considered among the measures that will surely pass both houses.

Although the extra session succeeded in getting the Chinese question out of the way for six months at least, by extending the period of registration for that length of time, it, too, promises to bob up again It is broadly hinted that the Chinese d not intend to register now any more than before the extension of the law. The failure of the Chinese to register is attributed to the fact that they have been informed either by the Chinese minister or by the Chinese Six companies or by somebody else in whom they have confidence to ignore the law under which they can legally remain within the limits of the United States.

(The President's message will be found on the third page.)

JUDGE LILLEY

TAKES HIS SEAT UPON THE SUPERIOR BENCH.

He Fills Out the Term of Judge Grady of Fall River In the Suffolk Superior Court.

Hon. Charles S. Lilley today took his seat upon the bench of the Suffolk county Superior court this morning, filling out the term of Judge Grady of Fall River, who is assigned to another court.

POLICE COURT.

Hadley, J.

There were eighteen drunks after Sunday.

Inspector Laflamme went to Worcester yesterday and brought back with him, Vartin Mazman, an Armenian, who was wanted here for larceny from Hatcho Joseph. The case was continued until December 6th.

Henry McLaughlin was found guilty of having stolen a coat from in front of J. W. Cassidy's store, and was sentenced to jail for four months.

The assault case of Frank Connelly was taken up this morning. Bella Mary, the complainant, testified that on Friday evening while returning from night school by the way of the South common she was caught by Connelly, who threw her to the ground, put his hand over her mouth and tried to ravish her. The torn dress was produced in court. Other witnesses identified Connelly.

Connelly said that he was drunk and remembered nothing about the affair. The court declined jurisdiction, and finding probable cause held Connelly in $500 bonds for the grand jury. For drunkenness Connelly was sentenced to jail for five months.

J. V. Keyes & Co.

We feel that we must still further reduce our stock and our great preparation sale will continue this week.

We have taken our entire stock of black dress goods from our basement and placed them on our counters and they must be sold. The prices were never so low and never will be again. You can come in and look them over with perfect freedom and have samples of anything in our stock. We should be glad to have you compare them with what other stores are showing. Remember as advertised money refunded if goods are not satisfactory.

J. V. KEYES & Co.,
Old number 124 and 126, new 198 and 200, Merrimack street.

Fire in Tewksbury.

At 2 o'clock this morning the house and barn of Luke Cameron, in North Tewksbury were discovered on fire. A call for assistance was sent to the Lowell department, but the terrible condition of the roads impeded travel and the department arrived too late to be of much assistance. Both buildings were totally destroyed, and the only thing saved was the live stock.

DEATHS.

Fred Silcox, a well known young man of Centralville who has been employed for several years in the Boott mills counting room, died yesterday at his home of typhoid fever, after an illness of ten days or so. A singular thing about his death is that twenty years ago yesterday his father died of typhoid fever, so that father and son succumbed to the same disease on the same date of the year, Fred Silcox was 21 years of age.

George F. Hustwick, aged 54 years, died yesterday at his home, 43 South Walker street. Deceased was a well known resident, and for many years was in the employ of the H. R. Barker company. He was the father of Thomas Hustwick, a former clerk at the board of health office. The funeral will take place tomorrow.

Edward Kenney, aged 55 years, died yesterday morning at his home, 15 Common street.

Horace E. Ham died yesterday at his home, 46 Pleasant street. Deceased was a watchmaker by trade, and was located in the same store with C. H. Frost. He was a member of Lowell lodge, Manchester Encampment and Grand Canton Pawtucket I. O. O. F., Chevalier lodge, K. P. and Passaconaway Tribe of Red Men. He leaves a widow.

Daniel C. Rowell, died Saturday at his home, 28 Grove street, after an illness of two months.

Arthur J. E. Furbish, formerly of this city and son of the late J. J. Furbish, died at Oakland, Cal., last Friday. The interment will take place in this city.

POLITICAL GOSSIP.

Chairman Lawton of the republican city committee is credited with this statement: "Our city committee has devoted itself to the registration of men for the state and municipal elections. In my opinion the registration of women has been carried on by agencies outside of either the republican or democratic city committees. It has taxked the energies of both official organizations to register such men as are now on the lists."

***

The name of John Brown has been withdrawn from the republican councilmanic ticket in Ward Three. At a meeting of the city committee on Saturday, the name of William H. Penn was substituted.

Phillip P. Connors has declined to allow his name to stand on the Ward Four councilmanic ticket.

ELECTRIC FIREWORKS.

Manager Sullivan's Rival to the Aurora Borealis.

It was a truly wonderful, magnificent illumination last night, that residents of Centralville and Belvidere looked out upon from their windows.

The electrical disturbances on the trolley wires, caused by the ice storm, resulted in great outbursts of green flames. The baleful light was reflected on the leaden sky, and the sudden flashes, from the Navy Yard, Highlands, the square and a hundred other places, made a display not unlike the northern lights, only stronger and more irridescent and flashing.

HERE'S A CLUE.

TO THE MURDERER OF JOHN O'CONNOR.

Matthew Cunningham Talks About the Case and is Identified as Being Near the Assaulted Man.

A Nashua despatch says; Matthew Cunningham, who was held here in the sum of $1000 for trial today on a charge of larceny and breaking and entering at Concord & Montreal switch house, is suspected of having caused the death of John O'Connor of Lowell.

"Since his arrival here remarks have been made by Cunningham which led to the suspicion that he may have been the unknown assailant of O'Connor. Under these circumstances Marshal Eaton communicated with the Lowell officers, and this afternoon Officer Laflamme of Lowell, with Lewis Bumgar, came to Nashua.

"The latter person witnessed the assault from the sidewalk across the street and saw the man run away after making it. He visited the cell and at once identified Cunningham as the man whom he saw leaving O'Connor after he had fallen to the ground.

"The officers had a long talk with the prisoner at a late hour this afternoon, and it is understood that while he acknowledges he was there at the time and had a fracas with the injured man he denies that he did the deed which resulted in death. It is further understand that Cunningham has in the past made damaging remarks before he was aware of the results of his statements and now declines to give further information."

It appears that Mathew Cunningham's talk about the assault on O'Connor has given the police new ideas and clews to the possible or probable murderer.

It is stated that Cunningham and a Joseph Radcliffe met O'Connor at the Northern depot. They had a lively debate upon the tariff during which O'Connor tried to take a bottle from his (Cunningham's) pocket. A row was precipitated and O'Conner fell upon his face on the sidewalk. What part Radcliffe took in the trouble has not yet been brought out.

Released on Habeas Corpus.

Crowley goes free.

This morning Peter Crowley, held at jail under $10,000 bonds to answer to the charge of having assaulted, fatally, John W. O'Connor, was brought into court on a writ of habeas corpus and was released.

Chief Howard informed the court that he was satisfied that Crowley was not O'Connor's assailant.

The court allowed Chief Howard to bail Crowley, who will appear Friday. The bonds were placed at $100.

Crowley left the court room a happy man and returned immediately to his work.

Chief Howard claims to have evidence which will implicate Mathew Cunningham and James S. Radcliffe.

The latter is locked up in the police station, while Inspector Allen has gone to Nashua after Cunningham, who is in jail there awaiting trial on a charge of burglary.

Should Inspector Allen return before Judge Hadley leaves, both men will be arraigned today.

Chief Howard says that Radcliffe resembles Peter Crowley considerable in his personal appearance. The chief also says he has four witnesses who will testify that Radcliffe was the man who committed the assault.

Radcliffe is 39 years old, a machinist by trade, and has been employed for the past week in Manchester, N. H. placing fire escapes on buildings.

Peter Crowley's relatives have been confident that they would prove his innocence when called for trial. His youngest brother says: "My brother did not commit the assault. He did not leave our house but once last Sunday night and that was to buy medicine for me at a drug store. We have witnesses to prove that Peter did not leave the house."

MASS OF REQUEIM.

Celebrated at St. Michael's Church Today for Rev. William M. O'Brien.

St. Michael's church was crowded with people this morning, when the solemn high mass of requeim was offered up for the repose of the soul of Rev. William M. O'Brien of Winchester, formerly of this city, who died at St. Michael's parochial residence one week ago last Saturday.

Shortly after 10 o'clock the procession of acolytes, altar boys, priests, and the celebrant of the mass marched from the vestry to the sanctuary and the services were begun. Rev. Daniel J. Gleason of St. Patrick's church was celebrant; Rev. James Gilday, deacon; Rev. Daniel P. Scannell, sub-deacon and Rev. John G. Gilday master of ceremonies. A number of local and out-of-town clergymen occupied seats within the altar rail and united in chanting the services of the dead at the conclusion of mass.

The choir was augmented for the occasion by the addition of members from the choirs of the different Catholic churches of the city. John Warburton directed the choir and Mr. Henry T. Gilday presided at the organ. At the offertory Mrs. Peter Kelly feelingly rendered the "Pie Jesu."

The children from St. Michael's parochial school were present at the services. Bishop Brady was expected to be present but sent word that he could not.

FUNERAL SERVICES.

The funeral of Bridget Barry took place yesterday afternoon from her late home, 191 Salem street, and was very largely attended. Interment was in the Catholic cemetery and brief services were conducted at the grave by Rev. Fr. Leonard of St Patrick's church.

The remains of Mary Noonan, aged 26 years, who died in Boston, arrived in this city yesterday noon and were taken in charge by Undertaker O'Donnell who conveyed them to 5 Clinton avenue, Pawtuckeville. The funeral took place from the latter place this afternoon and interment was in the Catholic cemetery.

The funeral of Mrs. Samuel Greenwood took place Saturday afternoon. Brief services were conducted at the house by Rev. L. C. Manchester, and the remains were then conveyed to St. John's church where the Episcopal service for the burial of the dead was read. The choir of the church under the direction of F. O. Blunt assisted at the services. The bearers were Joseph Green, Alden I. Gifford. John A. Stickney and Albert G. Swan. Interment was in the Lowell cemetery.

OLD KING WINTER

Stretched His Hand Out Yesterday and Touched New England.

The first touch of winter yesterday; snow, hail, rain, and an unlimited quantity of slush.

Street car service was almost demoralized. It is improved today, and cars are running on fairly good time. But the streets, and in fact everything looks like winter.

LATEST

THEIR COOL NERVE

HELD UP EVERYBODY WHO HAPPENED AROUND.

Train Robbers Were Frightened Off By a Big Force of Armed Men.

By Telegraph to THE SUN.

CEDAR RAPIDS, Ia., Dec. 4. Late Saturday night three men entered the Chicago & Northwestern depot at Luzerne, 30 miles west of here, and at the points of their revolvers commanded Agent Thompson to deliver what money he had.

He quickly gave up the express and railroad money, when the bandits locked him in the freight room, telling him he would be killed if he made any noise.

In a few moments the night operator appeared, and he was robbed and put in the freight room to join the agent.

A freight crew came into the depot soon afterwards, and they, too, were soon hustled in the freight room minus their money and watches.

Then came several passengers, one after another, all of whom were similarly treated.

When passenger train No. 8 pulled into the station, the conductor found the three bandits in possession of the depot.

Suspecting something was wrong he ran back to the train. He notified the passengers that a hold-up was imminent, and 20 men drew their revolvers to give battle to the bandits. The latter, however, on seeing the display of force, started to run and were soon lost to sight in the darkness. The men secured about $800 in cash and several watches. The conductor with a party of passengers then returned to the depot and released the prisoners.

They were able to give accurate descriptions of the robbers, and their capture is certain as the men are known and were seen in Cedar Rapids during the day.

LODGE OF SORROW.

Held By the Elks In Respect For Deceased members.

The Elks held their annual "Lodge of Sorrow" yesterday afternoon in Odd Fellows Hall, Middlesex street, in memory of their departed members. The attendance was rather light owing to the storm.

At the opening of the exercises the officers escorting Rev. Dr. Court, the speaker, took seats on the stage, while a delegation of members sat in the body of the hall to constitute a "lodge." The Symphony Orchestra directed by R. W. McDaniel rendered a selection and the lodge was opened by Exalted Ruler Frank Puffer.

The rate of departed members included these names:

Albert D. Wright, William B. Reilly, C. T. Chamberlain, John H. Coggeshall, James W. Beebe, Wilbur F. Pearsons, John H. Fuller, Frank H. Ford, and Daniel M. Hayes.

As the names were read by Secretary C. D. Palmer, one stroke was sounded on a bell in the ante room.

Then a quartet consisting of G. F. Sturtevant, T. F. Molloy, Geo. Burns and C. A. Mitchell sang "Gathering Home" after which Dr. Court offered prayer. The orchestra and quartet having rendered selections, the eulogy was delivered by Rev. Dr. Court, and was a very eloquent effort.

The closing service consisted of a selection by the orchestra, Chopin's "In Memoriam"; quartet selection "Abide with Me"; orchestra, "The Priest's March" from Mendelssohn's "Athalia" and the doxology.

ADDITIONAL LOCALS.

Trains from the north are fully half an hour late.

There will be a regular meeting of the board of aldermen tomorrow evening.

The committee on accounts will hold a meeting at 10 o'clock tomorrow morning.

The precinct one Ward Six democratic club holds a rally in its rooms on North street tonight.

The Humane society's agent gave attention to 94 cases of cruelty to children and 159 cases of cruelty to animals last month.

Lowell friends of Mr. and Mrs. I. Romanow of Boston attended the marriage of Miss Rose L. Romanow in Boston yesterday.

The Ward Two Democratic club will hold a meeting in the West Third street ward room, Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock. W. F. Courtney, Esq., and Charles T. Roy will address the meeting.

It is stated that in a few weeks Gov-elect Greenhalge will call together the governors of the New England states—Cleaver of Maine, Fuller of Vermont, Smith of New Hampshire and Brown of Rhode Island—in Boston to a conference touching on the present business depression. The object is to bring some sort of influence upon congress in relation to the tariff as will benefit the New England section of the country. The idea is said to have originated with Gov. Greenhalge.

OUR THEATRES.

MUSIC HALL—"Fogg's Ferry," Lizzie Evans' pretty comedy, will be the bill at "the family theatre" all this week, Miss Tucker playing Chip.

OPERA HOUSE—That charming comedy and New York success Dr. Bill will be given tomorrow evening. Secure tickets early.

She Is Said to Be Here.

The Boston papers, yesterday, had a lengthy story about the doings of a Mrs. Howland, alias Claymore, whom they called an adventuress, and a woman who has duped prominent charities and clergymen in neighboring states. She represented herself to be the wife of an Episcopal clergyman, and being a woman of refinement was readily believed. It is said she left the Emergency hospital in Nashua in rather an uncremonious manner Wednesday night. She is believed to be in the corporation hospital here.

She applied Thanksgiving night to Rev. Mr. Wright at the ministry-at-large rooms and was sent by him to the hospital. She told Mr. Wright she left the emergency hospital in Nashua, as she feared being sent to the Wilton county farm.

She is reported to be in a delicate condition. Mr. Wright says she is evidently a woman of refinement and her apparent illness was his motive in promptly sending her to a hospital.

Catherine Kelleher, widow, aged 66 years, died yesterday at her residence on Watson street off Lawrence street. She leaves two daughters, Mrs. Carroll of Wall street and Mrs. Reagan, who lived with deceased. The funeral occurs tomorrow afternoon.



If by "cheap" is meant "poor," then we do not deal in "cheap" clothes of any kind.

We do sell excellent clothing for boys and men, properly made from fabrics carefully selected with an eye to durability as well as appearance.

The prices are right; fair to begin with,—very often lower than self styled "cheap" houses ask for less reliable clothing.

Perhaps the best assurance we can offer of this fact is, we pay back the money for what you dont like.

Parents who wish their children becomingly, and economically dressed will find with us the best class of boy's clothing.

Overcoats, Reefers, Ulsters, $5 and better: several lots, marked down to all prices sold out.

All-Wool Suits, $2.50 and upward—for ages 4 years to 15.

Boys' Dress Suits, Etons and Tuxedos, for evening wear, and all sorts of dainty outfits for children from 3 to 6.

Furnishing goods and hats for boys as well.

—:o:—

PUTNAM & SON,

One-Price Clothiers,

Corner Central and Warren Streets.

A DOLLAR

In fush times does not "amount to much;" it only goes a short way. BUT NOW

A DOLLAR

Goes a long way if invested at our store.

"READ," "REFLECT," then "ACT."



SAVE YOUR DOLLARS, here's a chance—One lot of Beaver Cloth Jackets, like above cut, edged with Brown Fur, for $9.75, regular price $15.

SAVE YOUR DOLLARS—One lot of Jackets made of Blue and Black Cheviot Cloth, and edged with Astrachan Fur, for only $5.75, great value.

SAVE YOUR DOLLARS—Our assortment of Tight-Fitting Skirt Jackets is large and well selected; among them will be found the Latest Novelties.

SAVE YOUR DOLLARS—In all kinds of Furs, we guarantee the best value. Compare our prices.

New York Cloak and Suit Co.,

Best Haxall Flour

$4.75 per Barrel.

BEST No. 1 ONIONS,
75c. Per Bushel.

30 lb. PAILS JELLY,
4c. Per lb.

5 lb. PAILS JAM,
40c. Each.

FARLEY'S :: CASH :: GROCERY,

New No. 140 Corham St.

DRS. CUFF & CONSTANTINEAU,

Surgeon Dentists

Rooms 5, 6, 7, 8, Bon Marche Build'g, 159 Merrimack Street.

LOWELL DAILY SUN.

JOHN H. HARRINGTON, Publisher.

SUN BUILDING, LOWELL, MASS.

Issued Daily; Sundays excepted.

Per Year, $3.00 - - - Per Month, 25c.

City delivery and postage free.

ENTERED AS SECOND-CLASS MAIL MATTER.

THAT PARK land scheme has fallen out of sight.

MR. GREENHALGE is to retain Gen. Dalton to the disappointment of many military companies.

THE SYNDICATES interested in free coal are apparently doing much advertising in the newspapers.

ALL THE councilmen of last year who ran for nomination were successful in getting on the ticket again. This is a just recognition so far as it goes of their loyalty to the party that elected them.

IT WAS expected that the proposition to place coal on the free list would meet great opposition from the South, but as yet no such opposition has been made. Free coal will be a great boon for New England.

THE NEWPORT NEWS says that "Worcester, Mass., has a population, according to a census taken by the water board of 97,000, and expects to make it a round 100,000 within a year. Its business may have suffered somewhat by the recent depression, but the city has kept on growing the same as usual."

Lowell has 80,000 and will hardly reach 100,000 until 1900.

IT IS to be regretted that such an intolerant feeling has been stirred up on the school question. The schools always suffer when denominational or even political lines are drawn. When a teacher is to be appointed, her religion and political affiliation under such circumstances will have more to do with her eligibility than her real qualification. It is a movement which will injure the schools and it should be discountenanced by every good citizen.

THE FINANCIAL QUESTION.

Should the president's recommendations on the financial question meet popular favor it will have a good effect upon the business interests of the country in restoring confidence which received such a shock in the recent panic.

Money is now accumulated in the banks with little demand for it even at a low rate of interest. A plan favored by bankers contemplates the issue of notes on conditions that would secure elasticity and redemption without pledge of bonds; the notes to be made first claim upon the entire assets of the bank and upon an extra liability of the stockholders equal to the amount of the capital stock.

The details of the plan provide for the quick redemption of notes, and for such periodical reports from banks as will keep the government well posted upon their condition. This seems to be the plan most favored at present, but it is not yet known whether the administration will endorse it. Indeed it is not certain that the financial question will be taken up in the next session of congress.

LABOR ORGANIZATIONS.

The Knights of Labor is not a monarchy although it is ruled by a Sovereign. The change in leader, it is hoped, will bring about a re-organization of the order. Mr. Powderly has for several years been involved in controversies that militated against the interests of the order if not against the working classes in general. Then, too, he cast his influence as leader of the Knights of Labor into the scale with the republican party, notwithstanding the fact that the democratic party has always been the best friend of labor. He favored making the organization thoroughly political, which was at best a dangerous policy. All labor organizations had better keep aloof from partisan politics and get all the reforms possible from all parties. It matters little to the toiling hosts enlisted under the banner of the K. of L., what party is in power provided the interests of labor are subserved.

The Knights of Labor and the American Federation of Labor should now join hands in the work of labor reform and cease the wrangling which has almost disrupted both organizations during the past few years. Let Sovereign and Gompers get together for the benefit of the organizations they represent and of the toiling masses in general.

FATAL DEFECT IN NEW CHARTER.

Mr. W. H. Parker writes an interesting letter to the Mail in relation to the new charter and points out a glaring defect which has thus far escaped criticism. He says:

"I find somethings that are improvements and I should like to vote for them. But to my mind there is one fatal omission, the rights of the people are not protected, which can be easily shown. Therefore, if the citizens of Lowell wish to keep what rights they now have they must vote No on the whole business.

"I allude to section 34 of the old charter, which is in these words:

" 'General meetings of the citizens qualified to vote in city affairs may from time to time be held to consult upon the public good, to give instructions to their representatives, and to take all lawful measures to obtain redress of grievances according to the rights secured to the people by the constitution of this commonwealth, and such meetings shall be duly warned by the mayor and aldermen upon the requisition of fifty qualified voters of the city.' Why was not this right put into the new charter? Will Mr. Smith of the Board of Trade explain, or anybody else? If our rights are secure in this matter, let us know where it is.

"It may be said, the city council can, by ordinance, give the voters all the rights contained in the above section. Well, I am not sure they will and so I advise every voter to insist on its being in the charter before he accepts it."

This is one other strong reason why the new charter should be rejected. Further argument should be needless. Let every citizen vote "No" on the question of revision.

SUNBEAMS.

The Woes of a Small Boy as Related by Himself.

The corner lamppost at West Madison and Carpenter streets almost hid him from view. He was a mite of a thing, but inured to life's hardships—at least one would judge so from his soliloquy.

He wore a pair of some one else's cast off trousers, likewise a "hand-me-down"



coat and a hat that permitted his eyes to see only by the grace of his ears acting as its support.

He smoked the butt of a cigar he had gathered in from the front of a saloon, and between puffs and expectorations he bewailed his hard fate thus:

"Dese yer are dead tough times an dere's no mistake about it eider. De ole man done got a run to de pen an de ole lady is tempranced. Dat settles me beer racket at home.

"Den dere's me chum, Jerry, he's packed his freight fer Kalamazoo, and Jimmy, he's gone to Paris, me little sister's skipped de gutter (too good for dis world, anyway), de ole cat's dead, an some sneaker done stole me dog. What's de use in livin, anyway?

"Den dey had to go an change de coppers on our beat, an dat new cop gave me a camp in de pants last night dat loosened de front buttons o' my galluses. Dere's no livin around where dere's a new copper. Den Ella Sweeney, my solid girl, done got thick wid dat dude, Mike Casey, and shuck me dead cold. Dat's bad. I to't a heap o' dat girl.

"Yes, t'ings are gettin dead tough around yere. But what makes me feel de worse ain't any of dese t'ings. No, dat is all bad enough, but when I sneaked in de house las' night an de ole woman caught me an made me get into a tub o' water an wash meself, dat broke me heart. I want to die now. Jes' t'ink of it! I was called 'dude' t'ree times comin t'ree blocks. I can't stand dat. I t'ink I'll have to hit de road."

And lighting a fresh butt from the one he had been smoking he pulled his hat down over his eyes and stole off up an alley.—Chicago Tribune.

THE KIND THAT CURES



J. R. HERSEY, Spencer, Mass

"INDIGESTION AND Extreme Constipation."

"My Friends Thought I Must Die."

"I AM NOW A CURED MAN."

The following wonderful statement was sent us by C. B. Carpenter, Druggist, 140 Main St., Spencer, Mass.

DANA SARSAPARILLA CO.

G. ITS.—Some ten years ago I commenced to fail. INDIGESTION and EXTREME CONSTIPATION caused me to lose flesh very fast. I employed Physicians and tried Sarsaparillas, but continued to grow worse. I had a continuous headache, my skin turned yellow, and my friends thought I must die. My strength left me and courage also. This was my condition last February when I commenced to take

DANA'S SARSAPARILLA

Before the first bottle was gone, there was a great improvement. My friends wanted to know what caused such a change in me. I replied "DANA'S SARSAPARILLA." I am now taking my third bottle and consider myself at the age of 50, after Doctors had failed, a CURED MAN.

Yours respectfully, J. R. HERSEY.

No. 30 Main St., Spencer, Mass

Dana Sarsaparilla Co., Belfast, Maine.

Still Another Lot OF THOSE

RAISINS.

5c. lb., 6 lbs. 25c.

What do you think of this—a 5 lb. Box of Raisins 50c.?

THE BOSTON BRANCH GROCERY

Old No. 199 Middlesex St. Now No. 465.

CALEB L. SMITH,..... Proprietor.

Fellow Citizens!

Let us rejoice and be thankful that we have lived through the hardest times in the history of our country, (commercially speaking.)

Thanksgiving day is near at hand, a day set aside for special devotions, a day upon which families are united, friends meet in sociability and good fellowship.

There are some very nice people in Lowell who will not agree with me, when I say that it adds greatly to the pleasure of the company to pass around in moderate quantities, a little good and pure whiskey, especially if you add a little warm water and sugar, such a decoction will cheer the heart of any man and do no harm.

So in order that every family may have one bottle or more of pure whiskey I will sell a bottle of the celebrated Chicken Cock Whiskey, 4 years old for 75c. size of bottle 5 to a gallon.

Some people pay $1 50 for a bottle no better than this.

N. B. The sale of wine goes on just the same. Orders received by mail or telephone 21-2.

John Warburton, Globe Hotel, City.

A NICE OFFICE, suitable for doctor or dentist, to let in THE SUN building. Rent very low.

SKATES!!

Every Size in All the Styles.

Barney & Berry's, Peck & Snyder's, Long Reach.

PRICES:

25 CENTS TO $5.00 PER PAIR.

Our Entire Stock is the Most Complete Ever Shown in Lowell. For Sale By

Bartlett & Dow.

(OLD NUMBER,)

123 CENTRAL ST.

LOWELL OPERA HOUSE,

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 5TH,

Return of Last Season's Great Success.

Fourth year of the Great Laugh Provoker, the Merray Comedy,

DR. BILL!

From the Garden Theatre, New York. Presented by an excellent company,

Prices, 75c., 50, 35, 25, 10. Seats on sale Saturday at 10 a. m.

BIJOU THEATRE

EDWARD C. BASCOM, Manager

ENTIRE WEEK, COMMENCING MONDAY, DECEMBER 4TH.

Matinees Monday, Wednesday & Saturday.

Vento's Vaudevilles.

The strongest Variety company ever seen at this theatre.

O'BRIEN and JENNINGS in an original sketch, "FUN BEFORE SUPPER,"

CLARK and GIBBS, Black Face Impersonators.

MILLIE ZOLTA, Queen of the Trapeze.

JOE HARDMAN, Monologue Comedian.

NICK HUGHES and CLAIRE FARRON, Comedy Sketch Artists.

MINNIE CLINE, a relative of the great Maggie Cline

LANE and VERONA, England's greatest bicyclists

ANNIE MABEL O'BRIEN, a petite and pleasing artiste.

FRED BOWMAN, the great banjo player.

The performance to close with the funny afterpiece, "LIFE IN NEW YORK," by the entire company.

Popular Prices: 10, 20, 30c.

Music - Hall

ANOTHER WEEK OF MEMORABLE ENTERTAINMENT.

FIRST TIME AT POPULAR PRICES.

FOGG'S FERRY,

Miss Lizzie Evans' Greatest Success.

Miss Tucker as Chip, Mr. Meldon as Gerald White, Mr. Lisle as Fogg.

Special Scenery. Great Effects.

Saturday Matinee at 2.30.

NOTRE DAME ACADEMY.

LOWELL, MASS.

Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies

ESTABLISHED 1852. --- CHARTERED 1865.

This school continues the careful training and thorough instruction in every department for which it has hitherto been so favorably known. For particulars address: The Superior.

For a well stocked and carefully selected stock of drugs, likewise a fine line of Toilet Articles, visit the

Ward One Drug Store,

W. H. SHEEHAN, PROP.

246 Market, Cor. of Adams Street.

SCOTT & O'DAY,

Plumbers and Sanitary Engineers.

Steam, Gas and Water Piping.

JOBBING PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

21 SOUTH STREET,

Near Middlesex.

E. E. HILL,

297 Central Street, Opp. Church.

Wishes to call the attention of the city that he has a complete line of BOOTS, SHOES and RUBBERS at prices which will defy competition. Call and examine our $2.00 BOOTS before you purchase elsewhere

Arthur M. Bertrand,

(Successor to F. W. Sargent,)

MERCHANT TAILOR.

FINE TAILORING A SPECIALTY.

14 Middle Street, Lowell, Mass.

Repairing and Pressing Neatly Done

WANT COLUMN

☞ Advertisements inserted under this head for ONE CENT A WORD, first insertion; subsequent insertions HALF PRICE.

LOST—Plain cuff button with initial S. at wrestling match Jackson hall. Address SUN office.

PANTS PRESSED 10 cents a pair, at Baldwin's, 494 Merrimack street.

DON'T FORGET—The cheapest place to have clothing repaired is at Baldwin's, 494 Merrimack street

LOST—In the vicinity of Suffolk street, a lady's gold watch and chain with monogram on inside cover. Reward at SUN office

TO LET—A good tenement of five rooms on Chelmsford street for $10. Also several other tenements at very low prices. A. L. Russell, 183 Middlesex street.

FOR SALE—In Ward Five new cottage house, large lot of land, all connected sewer, bath room and pantry, and on easy terms: near the mills. Price very low. G. L. Hubbard, 11 Merrimack street.

PERSONS desirous of obtaining unfurnished rooms can do so by applying to No. 40 Bridge street the next week. A good opportunity to get large rooms for dress making purposes.

TO LET—A flat of six rooms and bath on Westford st. G. D. Kimball, 6 Runels building, cor. Merrimack and Bridge st.

FOR SALE—The best lodging house 15 rooms in Lowell. Rooms always rented. This is a bargain if you want a lodging house. G. L. Hubbard, 11 Merrimack street.

LOST—A small black and tan dog in the vicinity of Jackson street. Reward at 19 Hamilton corporation.

FOR SALE—A new cottage house of seven rooms, bath room, pantry, hot and cold water, etc., opposite the electric power station, Middlesex street. Price only $2200; Apply to A. L. Russell, 183 Middlesex street.

IF YOU WANT to make an old suit or overcoat look new, have it cleansed and repaired by Thomas Daley, 41 Tilden street. Send postal and I will call for your goods.

TO LET—Tenements in good location. G. D. Kimball, 6 Runel's building.

FOR SALE.—A 4-tenement block. Store in one, rents for $28 per month, built but a few years, 2740 feet of land, near center of the city and one of the best pieces of property on our list for investment, price $2500. Fish & Plummer, 137 Central street.

FOR SALE.—Six of the best farms near Lowell for the money ever offered for sale. Near cars and depot. If you want a farm or land do not fail to call. G. L. Hubbard, 11 Merrimack street.

LOT OF LAND—Foster street, 75x100 feet. Lies midway between Middlesex and Westford streets. Geo. D. Kimball, room 6 Runels block, cor. Bridge street.

FOR SALE.—A 2-story 2-tenement house, few steps from Hamilton and Appleton corporations, will rent for $25 per month, a rare opportunity for investment, price $2800. Fish & Plummer, 137 Central street

COTTAGE HOUSE—In Pawtucketville, 7 rooms conveniently arranged Stable connection, 7500 feet of land, fruit trees in prime condition. Price $2200. Geo D. Kimball, room 6 Runels block, cor. Bridge street

FOR SALE.—A cottage of 7 rooms, near Moore street, corner lot house, in good repair throughout, a bargain at price $1000 Fish & Plummer, 137 Central street.

FOR SALE—A nice cottage house of 7 rooms and shed all in best of condition, gas, cemented cellar, sewer connections, concrete walks, good lot of land room for stable, situated in one of the best locations in the Highlands Few steps from Coral street—Price $1900. Fish & Plummer, 137 Central street

FOR SALE—On Suffolk street, tenement block. Pays 12 per cent, near mills, always rented. This is a good chance for any one wanting to invest. G. L. Hubbard, 11 Merrimack street.

FOR SALE—At Middlesex Village, a neat cottage of 7 rooms in good repair, city water, cemented cellar, fine location, 4249 square feet of land, well fenced. Price $1900. Fish & Plummer, 137 Central street.

LOOK!!!

Vaseline 5c. Bottle, 25c. lb.

25c. Pint Bottle Best Amonia 10c.

10c. Cake of Soap 4c., 35c. dozen.

Tooth Brushes from 5c. to 50c. Each.

ALLAN FRAZER,

Odd Fellows' Block, Middlesex Street

Assignee's Sale

OF OUR ENTIRE STOCK

-OF-

Furniture, Carpets

-:-AND-:-

Draperies.

Lots of Goods CHEAP. Come and See.

TERMS CASH.

BENNER & COREY,

B. C. BENNER, Assignee.

230 Central Street.

You'll Shiver and Freeze UNLESS THE WM. KITTREDGE CO. Has Filled Your

COAL

Bin and put in your Wood for the winter.

Office: 38 MIDDLE STREET.

Yard: Foot of POND STREET.

DR. WALKER DENTIST Woman's Exchange Building

SKATES.

All the Popular Makes,

At Prices Never Quoted in Lowell Before

A 50c. Long Reach Skate for 25c.

Skates Sharpened promptly by an expert.

O. C. CLOUGH,

ATHLETIC GOODS.

7 JOHN STREET. 7

TEETH

$5.00 to $8.00 a Set.

THESE ARE THE BEST TEETH MADE.

Teeth Extracted Without Pain.

Extracting Teeth 25c.

Open Evenings.

CHAS. R. WOOD, D. D. S.

18 KIRK ST.,

Rooms 8 and 9 Bon Marche Building.

All Kinds Of Picture Framing Done -AT- MAKER'S,

COR. MERRIMACK AND JOHN STS.,

At Fully One-Third Under Usual Price.

James F. O'Donnell.

Practical Undertaker



ALWAYS ON TIME; CARRIAGES FURNISHED.

Corner Market and Worthen Sts.

TELEPHONE

ATTENTION!

Democrats, Republicans, Populists, and Prohibitionists.

In fact everybody take notice that the cheapest place to buy dry goods is at

DRAIN'S,

57 Gorham Street.

G. W. Harrington & Bro.,

Manufacturers of the Finest Carbonated Soda Beverages in the City. The choicest line of

Lager and Stock Ales

In the city. Family Trade a Specialty. Order by Telephone 348-4.

Cor. Winter & Davis Sts.

JAMES MEEK,

HAY, GRAIN AND POULTRY FOOD.

Little Stone Mill foot of Anne St.

LOWEST PRICES. TELEPHONE 55-5.

GREAT Stock Reducing Sale -AT- YOUNG'S Bargain Store,

111 Central Street,

Everything as advertised. No shopworn or cheap trashy goods here—every article new and fresh from the factories. We don't require to placard our windows to attract attention!

Our Goods and Prices Can Do That.

In addition to the bargains offered last week we will place on our Counters Saturday morning, Nov. 25.

35 doz. Ladies' Jersey Skirts Panic Prices 25c each.

75 doz. Ladies' Muslin Aprons, Panic Prices 20c our prices 10c.

39 doz. Tam O' Shanter, Clearing Sale Price 49c, our price, 25c.

50 doz Imported Tam O' Shanters Clearing Sale Price 75c our price, 38c.

75 lbs. Best Germantown Yarn, Panic Prices, 15c our price, 10c

120 lbs. Best Scotch Yarn, Hard time prices 25c our price, 20c. sk.

30 doz. Ladies' All Wool Scarlet Vests and Pants, Hard time prices 98c, our price, 75c.

70 doz. Children's All Wool Hose, Clearing Sale Price 19c our price, 10c a pair.

Fletcher Cotton, all colors, Panic prices 10c. our price 5c

3 Bunches Hair Pins for 1c.

Spanish Yarn, Panic prices 10c. a skein, our price 15c. a skein

Ladies' Shirt Waists, Panic Prices 49c our price 39c.

75 doz. Gent's Embroidered Suspenders Silk ends Panic Price 49c. our price, 25c. pair.

And 1000 other equally tempting bargains at

YOUNG'S,

NEW NUMBER,

111 Central Street.

The cheapest place to buy goods in Lowell. One visit will convince you. Come everybody.

How's Your Furnace?

'Tis time it was working in good order. Call on

W. A. Mack & Co.,

For assistance if you need it. Order a new Furnace at once. We have the best stock of

RANGES, PARLOR STOVES,

And Kitchen Equipment in New England.

25 SHATTUCK STREET.

LADIES' AND GENTS'

CLOTHING

Cleaned, Pressed and Repaired at Short Notice.

THOMAS DALEY,

Cor. Fletcher and Dutton Streets.

Goods called for and delivered without extra charge. Send Orders by Postal.

F. R. FOSTER,

DEALER IN

Hardware, Cutlery, Glass and Putty, Carpenters' and Machinists' Tools.

No. 67 Dutton Street.

SUN HOUSE-LOT CONTEST.

One Vote for_____

Office,_____Organization_____

As the most Popular Society Officer in Lowell.

The Lowell Daily Sun will present

A Valuable House-Lot

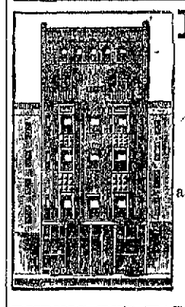
AS A CHRISTMAS GIFT

To the Most Popular Society Officer in Lowell.

All officers of benevolent, literary, military, social, religious, political and benefit organizations, societies, clubs, companies or associations in this city are eligible as contestants. The officer whose name appears on the greatest number of the above coupons will be awarded the House-lot.

The lot is situated on Columbia street near Middlesex street. It contains 5000 square feet of land, is level and beautifully situated with a frontage of 50 feet and a depth of 100 feet. It is designated as lot No 61 on a plan of land owned by H. E. Shaw and J. V. Meigs, Jr. Plans showing the lot and the surroundings and giving full particulars of the contest may be obtained free at THE SUN office.

The last ballot will be printed Friday, December 15, and the polls will close at THE SUN office, at 9 o'clock, Monday evening, December 18, 1893. The final result will be announced as soon as possible after the 18th and the deed will be passed before Christmas. Vote early and as often as you please. Send ballots by messenger or mail to THE SUN office with the name, office and organization plainly written on each ballot. ☞ The vote up to date is printed on the first page.



Interesting Reading For Everybody.

Dr. W. Wilson's success is truly phenomenal. Results are facts. He has successfully treated no less than

367 Patients for $2 Per Month

DURING THE HARD TIMES. Skill and fidelity meets with its reward that puzzles everybody. History will record his Wonderful Achievements. Within the last three years he has built up the largest practice and the largest establishment in the city, fitted up with all the modern improvements to facilitate his growing practice. He has also the largest stock of medicine of any practicing physician in America. His means enables him to purchase every kind of medicine at bottom prices. His patients get the benefit. He only charges the cost of medicine used while under treatment.

Let no one despair because other doctors have failed to cure them; let such be faithful to themselves by consulting DR. WILSON, the acknowledged expert who is ever ready to help you with his brilliant science of diagnosis that never fails to locate and picture the most difficult lingering complicated diseases nature is able of formulating and explain to you without asking you a question. He challenges the world for an equal in this art of science.

Many people think that AN ADVERTISING DOCTOR IS A QUACK. It is true we have them all around us, cheap and dear at any price.

DR. WILSON is an exception to the rule; he is a regular graduate, has his diploma with him, and an ex-professor of Jefferson college, and author of several scientific works of interest to the profession, and a popular lecturer upon his most brilliant discoveries in the history of medicine—as acknowledged by the most eminent of the faculty in and out of college, in addition by over 50,000 others that have received its benefits as patients, and still they come and bring their friends from every direction and all get well.

AS A SPECIALIST he excels in female troubles peculiar to their sex, Lingering Complicated Diseases, Nervous Prostration, Seminal Debility, Premature Old Age, and kindred troubles, and all diseases the family physician have no time to investigate. Superfluous Hair Removed Free from Pain, producing a clear skin, fair as the lily. No matter what your troubles are, consult DR. WILSON at once, he will tell you all about its cause and results.

FREE EXAMINATIONS from 9 a. m. to 8.30 p. m., Sunday Excepted.

CORRESPONDENCE STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL. CURES GUARANTEED. TERMS SATISFACTORY TO EVERYBODY. Circulars sent Free that will enable you to explain your case and receive Scientific Treatment at home. Send 25c. when a book will be sent with 52 pages, written in Latin and English, as an abstract of Dr. Wilson's Discoveries.

Dr. W. Wilson's Dispensary

14 Central Street, Swan's Building.

TEETH

$5 TO $10 A SET.

To our patients who do not find it convenient to call during the day, please call at noontimes, or Saturday afternoons as our office is not open evenings. Office hours, 9 a. m. to 6 p. m.

NO CHARGE FOR EXTRACTING.

Every Set warranted to be the same Teeth that other dentists ask $15 and $18 for, and every Set warranted to fit. Gold Fillings and Gold Crown work a specialty. Teeth Filled with Gold by Electricity. No Pain. Teeth extracted Without Pain by our new method. 30 years experience. DRS. J. K. BICKELL & SON. Painless Dentists, Rooms 24, 25, and 32 Runels' Building, Cor. Merrimack and Bridge Sts

DON'T BE WITHOUT IT.

MOORS' DIARRHŒA CORDIAL.

Sure cure for all Summer Complaints: Diarrhœa, Dysentery, etc

PRICE, 50 CENTS PER BOTTLE.

Sold at Moors' Pharmacy,

Gorham, Cor. Appleton St.

GREAT BARGAIN SALE.

Cut Prices for Cash. New Style Cheviot Suit for

$20.00.

Winter Overcoat, $20.00.

Made to Order. A Fit or no Sale. Come and see the goods.

W. H. DAVIS,

Merchant Tailor,

36 CENTRAL STREET.

Are You Thinking of Going Housekeeping?

If so call on VICTOR PIHL, 167 Central Street, where you can find everything that is needed in a well regulated house at prices which defy competition Goods sold on easy terms, at lowest living prices. The best bargains in the city.

VICTOR PIHL, 167 CENTRAL ST.,

BACHELLER, DUMAS & CO.

Paper Ruling, Book and Pamphlet Binding, Blank Books a Specialty.

18 CHURCH STREET.

BREAD IS THE STAFF OF LIFE.

We eat to live and live to eat. If you want to live long and die happy call at

F. WATSON'S.

And get some of his celebrated Cream Bread. Picnic Parties Supplied.

24 to 30 Charles St.

P. WATSON, PROP.

CHARLES H. PACKARD,

DEALER IN

Watches, Jewelry and Silverware.

Particular attention paid to watch repairing All work intrusted to his care will be promptly attended to.

198 Merrimack Street.

Opposite New City Hall.

MULLIN & WINSLOW,

Dealers In

COAL

At Summer Prices

408 Gorham Street.

Telephone 21-6.

FRED H. ETHIER,

Undertaker and Funeral Director.

All orders promptly attended to

Warerooms, 233 Moody Street.

Residence, 411 Moody Street.

Livery Stable, 64 Pond Street.

M. W. MILLER,

House and Fresco Painter and Paper Hanger,

82 WILLIE STREET.

Wall Papers supplied at wholesale rates. Get my prices before going elsewhere.

J. D. GRANT'S

STOCK OF

Wedding - Rings

Is the largest in the city. Don't fail to see them before you purchase one

229 Merrimack St.

THANKSGIVING SUPPLIES!

We are prepared to furnish at the lowest prices all kinds of table ware for the Thanksgiving Table. In the list are

Dinner Sets, Pie Plates, Pudding Dishes, Cheese Dishes, Celery Dishes, Baking Dishes, Tumblers, and all articles in that line.

Our prices will be found to be as low as any in this state, and below most of them.

French & Puffer,

127 to 131 Central Street.

PETER J. BRADY,

GROCER,

190½ Gorham Street.

Choice, Teas, Coffees and Spices. Try our "BIG TWELVE," brand of flour the best in the city.

PIANO FOR $50.

STOOL AND COVER.

Five Dollars Cash and Five Dollars Per Month.

Gardner's Music Store.

No. 45 Prescott Street, Lowell, Mass.

OFFICE TO LET—In THE SUN building. A nice location for a doctor or light professional business. Inquire at THE SUN office.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

LOWELL DAILY SUN.

JOHN H. HARRINGTON, Publisher.

SUN BUILDING, LOWELL, MASS.

Issued Daily; Sundays excepted.

Per Year, $3.00 - - - Per Month, 25c.

City delivery and postage free.

ENTERED AS SECOND-CLASS MAIL MATTER.

THAT PARK land scheme has fallen out of sight.

MR. GREENHALGE is to retain Gen. Dalton to the disappointment of many military companies.

THE SYNDICATES interested in free coal are apparently doing much advertising in the newspapers.

ALL THE councilmen of last year who ran for nomination were successful in getting on the ticket again. This is a just recognition so far as it goes of their loyalty to the party that elected them.

IT WAS expected that the proposition to place coal on the free list would meet great opposition from the South, but as yet no such opposition has been made. Free coal will be a great boon for New England.

THE NEWPORT NEWS says that "Worcester, Mass., has a population, according to a census taken by the water board of 97,000, and expects to make it a round 100,000 within a year. Its business may have suffered somewhat by the recent depression, but the city has kept on growing the same as usual."

Lowell has 86,000 and will hardly reach 100,000 until 1900.

IT IS to be regretted that such an intolerant feeling has been stirred up on the school question. The schools always suffer when denominational or even political lines are drawn. When a teacher is to be appointed, her religion and political affiliation under such circumstances will have more to do with her eligibility than her real qualification. It is a movement which will injure the schools and it should be discountenanced by every good citizen.

THE FINANCIAL QUESTION.

Should the president's recommendations on the financial question meet popular favor it will have a good effect upon the business interests of the country in restoring confidence which received such a shock in the recent panic.

Money is now accumulated in the banks with little demand for it even at a low rate of interest. A plan favored by bankers contemplates the issue of notes on conditions that would secure elasticity and redemption without pledge of bonds; the notes to be made first claim upon the entire assets of the bank and upon an extra liability of the stockholders equal to the amount of the capital stock.

The details of the plan provide for the quick redemption of notes, and for such periodical reports from banks as will keep the government well posted upon their condition. This seems to be the plan most favored at present, but it is not yet known whether the administration will endorse it. Indeed it is not certain that the financial question will be taken up in the next session of congress.

LABOR ORGANIZATIONS.

The Knights of Labor is not a monarchy although it is ruled by a Sovereign. The change in leader, it is hoped, will bring about a re-organization of the order. Mr Powderly has for several years been involved in controversies that militated against the interests of the order if not against the working classes in general. Then, too, he cast his influence as leader of the Knights of Labor into the scale with the republican party, notwithstanding the fact that the democratic party has always been the best friend of labor. He favored making the organization thoroughly political, which was at best a dangerous policy. All labor organizations had better keep aloof from partisan politics and get all the reforms possible from all parties. It matters little to the toiling hosts enlisted under the banner of the K. of L., what party is in power provided the interests of labor are subserved.

The Knights of Labor and the American Federation of Labor should now join hands in the work of labor reform and cease the wrangling which has almost disrupted both organizations during the past few years. Let Sovereign and Gompers get together for the benefit of the organizations they represent and of the toiling masses in general.

FATAL DEFECT IN NEW CHARTER.

Mr. W. H. Parker writes an interesting letter to the Mail in relation to the new charter and points out a glaring defect which has thus far escaped criticism. He says:

"I find somethings that are improvements and I should like to vote for them. But to my mind there is one fatal omission, the rights of the people are not protected, which can be easily shown. Therefore, if the citizens of Lowell wish to keep what rights they now have they must vote No on the whole business.

"I allude to section 34 of the old charter, which is in these words:

"'General meetings of the citizens qualified to vote in city affairs may from time to time be held to consult upon the public good, to give instructions to their representatives, and to take all lawful measures to obtain redress of grievances according to the rights secured to the people by the constitution of this commonwealth, and such meetings shall be duly warned by the mayor and aldermen upon the requisition of fifty qualified voters of the city.' Why was not this right put into the new charter? Will Mr. Smith of the Board of Trade explain, or anybody else? If our rights are secure in this matter, let us know where it is.

"It may be said, the city council can, by ordinance, give the voters all the rights contained in the above section. Well, I am not sure they will and so I advise every voter to insist on its being in the charter before he accepts it."

This is one other strong reason why the new charter should be rejected. Further argument should be needless. Let every citizen vote "No" on the question of revision.

SUNBEAMS.

The Woes of a Small Boy as Related by Himself.

The corner lamppost at West Madison and Carpenter streets almost hid him from view. He was a mite of a thing, but inured to life's hardships—at least one would judge so from his soliloquy.

He wore a pair of some one else's cast off trousers, likewise a "hand-me-down"



coat and a hat that permitted his eyes to see only by the grace of his ears acting as its support.

He smoked the butt of a cigar he had gathered in from the front of a saloon, and between puffs and expectorations he bewailed his hard fate thus:

"Dese yer are dead tough times an dere's no mistake about it eider. De ole man done got a run to do pon an de ole lady is tempranced. Dat settles me beer racket at home.

"Den dere's me chum, Jorry, he's packed his freight fer Kalamazoo, and Jimmy, he's gone to Paris, me little sister's skipped de gutter (too good fer dis world, anyway), de ole cat's dead, an some sneaker done stole me dog. What's de use in livin, anyway?

"Den dey had to go an change de coppers on our beat, an dat new cop gave me a comp in de pants last night dat loosened de front buttons o' my galluses. Dere's no livin around where dere's a new copper. Den Ella Sweeney, my solid girl, done got thick wid dat dude, Mike Casey, and shuck me dead cold. Dat's bad. I to't a heap o' dat girl.

"Yes, t'ings are gettin dead tough around yere. But what makes me feel de worse ain't any of dese t'ings. No, dat is all bad enough, but when I sneaked in de house las' night an de ole woman caught me an made me get into a tub o' water an wash meself, dat broke me heart. I want to die now. Jes' t'ink of it! I was called 'dude' t'ree times comin t'ree blocks. I can't stand dat. I t'ink I'll have to hit de road."

And lighting a fresh butt from the one he had been smoking he pulled his hat down over his eyes and stole off up an alley.—Chicago Tribune.

THE KIND THAT CURES



J. R. HERSEY, Spencer, Mass.

"INDIGESTION AND Extreme Constipation."

"My Friends Thought I Must Die."

"I AM NOW A CURED MAN."

The following wonderful statement was sent us by C. B. Carpenter, Druggist, 140 Main St., Spencer, Mass.

DANA SARSAPARILLA CO.:

GENTS:—Some ten years ago I commenced to fail. INDIGESTION and EXTREME CONSTIPATION caused me to lose flesh very fast. I employed Physicians and tried Sarsaparillas, but continued to grow worse. I had a continuous headache, my skin turned yellow, and my friends thought I must die. My strength left me and courage also. This was my condition last February when I commenced to take

DANA'S SARSAPARILLA

Before the first bottle was gone, there was a great improvement. My friends wanted to know what caused such a change in me. I replied "DANA'S SARSAPARILLA." I am now taking my third bottle and consider myself at the age of 60, after Doctors had failed, a CURED MAN.

Yours respectfully, J. R. HERSEY.

No. 55 Main St., Spencer, Mass.

Dana Sarsaparilla Co., Belfast, Maine.

Still Another Lot OF THOSE

RAISINS.

5c. lb., 6 lbs. 25c.

What do you think of this—a 5 lb. Box of Raisins 50c. ?

THE BOSTON BRANCH GROCERY

Old No. 199 Middlesex St. New No. 455.

CALEB L. SMITH,.....Proprietor.

Fellow Citizens!

Let us rejoice and be thankful that we have lived through the hardest times in the history of our country, (commercially speaking.)

Thanksgiving day is near at hand, a day set aside for special devotions, a day upon which families are united, friends meet in sociability and good fellowship.

There are some very nice people in Lowell who will not agree with me, when I say that it adds greatly to the pleasure of the company to pass around in moderate quantities, a little good and pure whiskey, especially if you add a little warm water and sugar, such a decoction will cheer the heart of any man and do no harm.

So in order that every family may have one bottle or more of pure whiskey I will sell a bottle of the celebrated Chicken Cock Whiskey, 4 years old for 75c. size of bottle 5 to a gallon.

Some people pay $1.50 for a bottle no better than this.

N. B. The sale of wine goes on just the same. Orders received by mail or telephone 21-2.

John Warburton, Globe Hotel, City.

A NICE OFFICE, suitable for doctor or dentist, to let in THE SUN building. Rent very low.

SKATES!!

Every Size in All the Styles.

Barney & Berry's, Peck & Snyder's, Long Reach.

PRICES:

25 CENTS TO $5.00 PER PAIR.

Our Entire Stock is the Most Complete Ever Shown in Lowell. For Sale By

Bartlett & Dow,

(OLD NUMBER.)

128 CENTRAL ST.

LOWELL OPERA HOUSE,

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 5TH,

Return of Last Season's Great Success.

Fourth year of the Great Laugh Provoker, the Merray Comedy,

DR. BILL!

From the Garden Theatre, New York. Presented by an excellent company,

Prices, 75c., 50, 35, 25, 10. Seats on sale Saturday at 10 a. m.

BIJOU THEATRE

EDWARD C. BASCOM, Manager.

ENTIRE WEEK, COMMENCING MONDAY, DECEMBER 4TH.

Matinees Monday, Wednesday & Saturday.

Vento's Vaudevilles.

The strongest Variety company ever seen at this theatre.

O'BRIEN and JENNINGS in an original sketch, "FUN BEFORE SUPPER,"

CLARK and GIBBS, Black Face Impersonators.

MILLIE ZOLTA, Queen of the Trapeze.

JOE HARDMAN, Monologue Comedian.

NICK HUGHES and CLAIRE FARRON, Comedy Sketch Artists.

MINNIE CLINE, a relative of the great Maggie Cline.

LANE and VERONA, England's greatest bicycle riders.

ANNIE MABEL O'BRIEN, a petite and pleasing artiste.

FRED BOWMAN, the great banjo player.

The performance to close with the funny afterpiece, "LIFE IN NEW YORK," by the entire company.

Popular Prices: 10, 20, 30c.

Music - Hall

ANOTHER WEEK OF MEMORABLE ENTERTAINMENT.

FIRST TIME AT POPULAR PRICES.

FOGG'S FERRY.

Miss Lizzie Evans' Greatest Success.

Miss Tucker as Chip, Mr. Meldon as Gerald White, Mr. Lisle as Fogg.

Special Scenery. Great Effects.

Saturday Matinee at 2.30.

NOTRE DAME ACADEMY.

LOWELL, MASS.

Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies

ESTABLISHED 1852. --- CHARTERED 1865.

This school continues the careful training and thorough instruction in every department for which it has hitherto been so favorably known. For particulars address: The Superior.

For a well stocked and carefully selected stock of drugs, likewise a fine line of Toilet Articles, visit the

Ward One Drug Store,

W. H. SHEEHAN, PROP.

246 Market, Cor. of Adams Street.

SCOTT & O'DAY,

Plumbers and Sanitary Engineers.

Steam, Gas and Water Piping.

JOBBING PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

21 SOUTH STREET,

Near Middlesex.

E. E. HILL,

297 Central Street, Opp. Church.

Wishes to call the attention of the city that he has a complete line of BOOTS, SHOES and RUBBERS at prices which will defy competition. Call and examine our $2.00 BOOTS before you purchase elsewhere.

Arthur M. Bertrand,

(Successor to F. W. Sargent,)

MERCHANT TAILOR.

FINE TAILORING A SPECIALTY.

14 Middle Street, Lowell, Mass.

Repairing and Pressing Neatly Done

WANT COLUMN

☞ Advertisements inserted under this head for ONE CENT A WORD, first insertion; subsequent insertions HALF PRICE.

LOST—Plain cuff button with initial S. at wrestling match Jackson hall. Address SUN office.

PANTS PRESSED 10 cents a pair, at Baldwin's, 494 Merrimack street.

DON'T FORGET—The cheapest place to have clothing repaired is at Baldwin's, 494 Merrimack street.

LOST—In the vicinity of Suffolk street, a lady's gold watch and chain with monogram on inside cover. Reward at SUN office

TO LET—A good tenement of five rooms on Chelmsford street for $10. Also several other tenements at very low prices. A. L. Russell, 183 Middlesex street.

FOR SALE—In Ward Five new cottage house, large lot of land, all connected sewer, bath room and pantry, and on easy terms; near the mills. Price very low. G. L. Hubbard, 11 Merrimack street.

PERSONS desirous of obtaining unfurnished rooms can do so by applying to No. 40 Bridge street the next week. A good opportunity to get large rooms for dress making purposes.

TO LET—A flat of six rooms and bath on Westford st. G. D. Kimball, 6 Runels building, cor. Merrimack and Bridge st.

FOR SALE.—The best lodging house 15 rooms in Lowell. Rooms always rented. This is a bargain if you want a lodging house. G. L. Hubbard, 11 Merrimack street.

LOST—A small black and tan dog in the vicinity of Jackson street. Reward at 19 Hamilton corporation.

FOR SALE—A new cottage house of seven rooms, bath room, pantry, hot and cold water, etc., opposite the electric power station, Middlesex street. Price only $2200; Apply to A. L. Russell, 183 Middlesex street.

IF YOU WANT to make an old suit or overcoat look new, have it cleansed and repaired by Thomas Daley, 41 Tilden street. Send postal and I will call for your goods.

TO LET—Tenements in good location. G. D. Kimball, 6 Runel's building.

FOR SALE.—A 4-tenement block. Store in one, rents for $28 per month, built but a few years, 2740 feet of land, near center of the city and one of the best pieces of property on our list for investment, price $2500. Fish & Plummer, 137 Central street.

FOR SALE.—Six of the best farms near Lowell for the money ever offered for sale. Near cars and depot. If you want a farm or land do not fail to call. G. L. Hubbard, 11 Merrimack street.

LOT OF LAND—Foster street, 75x100 feet. Lies midway between Middlesex and Westford streets. Geo. D. Kimball, room 6 Runels block, cor. Bridge street.

FOR SALE.—A 2-story 2-tenement house, few steps from Hamilton and Appleton corporations, will rent for $25 per month, a rare opportunity for investment, price $2800. Fish & Plummer, 137 Central street.

COTTAGE HOUSE—In Pawtuketville, 7 rooms conveniently arranged. Stable connection; 7500 feet of land; fruit trees in prime condition. Price $2200. Geo. D. Kimball, room 6 Runels block, cor. Bridge street.

FOR SALE.—A cottage of 7 rooms, near Moore street, corner lot house, in good repair throughout, a bargain at price $1000. Fish & Plummer, 137 Central street.

FOR SALE—A nice cottage house of 7 rooms and shed all in best of condition, gas, cemented cellar, sewer connections, concrete walks, good lot of land room for stable, situated in one of the best locations in the Highlands. Few steps from Coral street—Price $1900. Fish & Plummer, 137 Central street.

FOR SALE—On Suffolk street, tenement block. Pays 12 per cent, near mills, always rented. This is a good chance for any one wanting to invest. G. L. Hubbard, 11 Merrimack street.

FOR SALE—At Middlesex Village, a neat cottage of 7 rooms in good repair, city water, cemented cellar, fine location, 4249 square feet of land, well fenced. Price $1900. Fish & Plummer, 137 Central street.

LOOK!!!

Vaseline 5c. Bottle, 25c. lb.

25c. Pint Bottle Best Amonia 10c.

10c. Cake of Soap 4c., 35c. dozen.

Tooth Brushes from 5c. to 50c. Each.

ALLAN FRAZER,

Odd Fellows' Block, Middlesex Street

Assignee's Sale

OF OUR ENTIRE STOCK

-OF-

Furniture, Carpets

-:-AND-:-

Draperies.

Lots of Goods CHEAP. Come and See.

TERMS CASH.

BENNER & COREY,

B. C. BENNER, Assignee.

230 Central Street.

You'll Shiver and Freeze

UNLESS THE

WM. KITTREDGE CO.

Has Filled Your

COAL

Bin and put in your Wood for the winter.

Office: 38 MIDDLE STREET.

Yard: Foot of POND STREET.

DR. WATKER DENTIST.

SKATES.

All the Popular Makes,

At Prices Never Quoted in Lowell Before

A 50c. Long Reach Skate for 25c.

Skates Sharpened promptly by an expert.

O. C. CLOUGH,

ATHLETIC GOODS.

7 JOHN STREET. 7

TEETH

$5.00 to $8.00 a Set.

THESE ARE THE BEST TEETH MADE.

Teeth Extracted Without Pain.

Extracting Teeth 25c.

Open Evenings.

CHAS. R. WOOD, D. D. S.

13 KIRK ST.,

Rooms 8 and 9 Bon Marche Building.

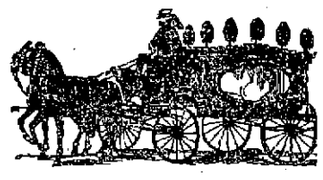
All Kinds Of Picture Framing Done -AT- MAKER'S,

COR. MERRIMACK AND JOHN STS.

At Fully One-Third Under Usual Price.

James F. O'Donnell.

Practical Undertaker



ALWAYS ON TIME; CARRIAGES FURNISHED.

Corner Market and Worthen Sts.

TELEPHONE

ATTENTION!

Democrats, Republicans, Populists, and Prohibitionists.

In fact everybody take notice that the cheapest place to buy dry goods is at

DRAIN'S,

57 Gorham Street.

G. W. Harrington & Bro.,

Manufacturers of the Finest Carbonated Soda Beverages in the City. The choicest line of

Lager and Stock Ales

In the city. Family Trade a Specialty. Order by Telephone 348-4.

Cor. Winter & Davis Sts.

JAMES MEEK,

HAY, GRAIN AND POULTRY FOOD.

Little Stone Mill foot of Anne St.

LOWEST PRICES. TELEPHONE 55-5.

GREAT Stock Reducing Sale -AT- YOUNG'S Bargain Store,

111 Central Street,

Everything as advertised. No shopworn or cheap trashy goods here—every article new and fresh from the factories. We don't require to placard our windows to attract attention!

Our Goods and Prices Can Do That,

In addition to the bargains offered last week we will place on our Counters Saturday morning, Nov. 25.

35 doz. Ladies' Jersey Skirts Panic Prices 25c each.

75 doz. Ladies' Muslin Aprons, Panic Prices 20c our prices 10c.

39 doz. Tam O' Shanter, Clearing Sale Price 49c, our price, 25c.

50 doz. Imported Tam O' Shanters Clearing Sale Price 75c our price, 38c.

75 lbs. Best Germantown Yarn, Panic Prices, 15c our price, 10c.

120 lbs. Best Scotch Yarn, Hard time prices 25c our price, 20c. sk.

30 doz. Ladies' All Wool Scarlet Vests and Pants, Hard time prices 98c, our price, 75c.

70 doz. Children's All Wool Hose, Clearing Sale Price, 19c our price, 10c a pair.

Crochet Cotton, all colors, Panic prices 10c. our price 5c.

3 Bunches Hair Pins for 1c.

Spanish Yarn, Panic prices 10c. a skein, our price 15c. a skein.

Ladies' Shirt Waists, Panic Prices 49c. our price 30c.

75 doz. Gent's Embroidered Suspenders Silk ends Panic Price 49c. our price, 25c. pair.

And 1000 other equally tempting bargains at

YOUNG'S,

NEW NUMBER,

111 Central Street.

The cheapest place to buy goods in Lowell. One visit will convince you. Come everybody.

How's Your Furnace?

'Tis time it was working in good order. Call on

W. A. Mack & Co.,

For assistance if you need it. Order a new Furnace at once. We have the best stock of

RANGES, PARLOR STOVES,

And Kitchen Equipment in New England.

25 SHATTUCK STREET.

LADIES' AND GENTS'

CLOTHING

Cleaned, Pressed and Repaired at Short Notice.

THOMAS DALEY,

Cor. Fletcher and Dutton Streets.

Goods called for and delivered without extra charge. Send Orders by Postal.

F. R. FOSTER,

DEALER IN

Hardware, Cutlery, Glass and Putty, Carpenters' and Machinists' Tools.

No. 67 Dutton Street.

SUN HOUSE-LOT CONTEST.

One Vote for_____

Office,_____Organization_____

As the most Popular Society Officer in Lowell.

The Lowell Daily Sun will present

A Valuable House-Lot

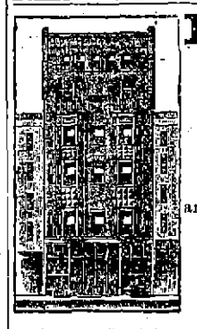
AS A CHRISTMAS GIFT

To the Most Popular Society Officer in Lowell.

All officers of benevolent, literary, military, social, religious, political and benefit organizations, societies, clubs, companies or associations in this city are eligible as contestants. The officer whose name appears on the greatest number of the above coupons will be awarded the House-lot.

The lot is situated on Columbia street near Middlesex street. It contains 5000 square feet of land, is level and beautifully situated with a frontage of 50 feet and a depth of 100 feet. It is designated as lot No. 61 on a plan of land owned by H. C. Shaw and J. V. Meigs, Jr. Plans showing the lot and the surroundings and giving full particulars of the contest may be obtained free at THE SUN office.

The last ballot will be printed Friday, December 15, and the polls will close at THE SUN office, at 9 o'clock, Monday evening, December 18, 1893. The final result will be announced as soon as possible after the 18th and the deed will be passed before Christmas. Vote early and as often as you please. Send ballots by messenger or mail to THE SUN office with the name, office and organization plainly written on each ballot. ☞ The vote up to date is printed on the first page.



Interesting Reading For Everybody.

Dr. W. Wilson's success is truly phenomenal. Results are facts. He has successfully treated no less than

367 Patients for $2 Per Month

DURING THE HARD TIMES. Skill and fidelity meets with its reward that puzzles everybody. History will record his Wonderful Achievements. Within the last three years he has built up the largest practice and the largest establishment in the city, fitted up with all the modern improvements to facilitate his growing practice. He has also the largest stock of medicine of any practicing physician in America. His means enables him to purchase every kind of medicine at bottom prices. His patients get the benefit. He only charges the cost of medicine used while under treatment.

Let no one despair because other doctors have failed to cure them; let such be faithful to themselves by consulting DR. WILSON, the acknowledged expert who is ever ready to help you with his brilliant science of diagnosis that never fails to locate and picture the most difficult lingering complicated diseases nature is able of formulating and explain to you without asking you a question. He challenges the world for an equal in this art of science.

Many people think that AN ADVERTISING DOCTOR IS A QUACK. It is true we have them all around us, cheap and dear at any price.

DR. WILSON is an exception to the rule; he is a regular graduate, has his diploma with him, and an ex-professor of Jefferson college, and author of several scientific works of interest to the profession, and a popular lecturer upon his most brilliant discoveries in the history of medicine—as acknowledged by the most eminent of the faculty in and out of college, in addition by over 50,000 others that have received its benefits as patients, and still they come and bring their friends from every direction and all get well.

AS A SPECIALIST he excels in female troubles peculiar to their sex, Lingering Complicated Diseases, Nervous Prostration, Seminal Debility, Premature Old Age, and kindred troubles, and all diseases the family physician have no time to investigate. Superfluous Hair Removed Free from Pain, producing a clear skin, fair as the lily. No matter what your troubles are, consult DR. WILSON at once, he will tell you all about its cause and results.

FREE EXAMINATIONS from 9 a.m. to 8.30 p. m., Sunday Excepted.

CORRESPONDENCE STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL. CURES GUARANTEED. TERMS SATISFACTORY TO EVERYBODY. Circulars sent Free that will enable you to explain your case and receive Scientific Treatment at home. Send 25c. when a book will be sent with 52 pages, written in Latin and English, as an abstract of Dr. Wilson's Discoveries.

Dr. W. Wilson's Dispensary

14 Central Street, Swan's Building.

TEETH

$5 TO $10 A SET.

To our patients who do not find it convenient to call during the day, please call at noontimes, or Saturday afternoons as our office is not open evenings. Office hours, 9 a. m. to 6 p. m.

NO CHARGE FOR EXTRACTING.

Every Set warranted to be the same Teeth that other dentists ask $15 and $18 for, and every Set warranted to fit. Gold Fillings and Gold Crown work a specialty. Teeth Filled with Gold by Electricity. No Pain. Tooth extracted Without Pain by our new method. 30 years experience. DRS. J. K. BURRELL & SON, Painless Dentists, Rooms 24, 25, and 32 Runels' Building, Cor. Merrimack and Bridge Sts

DON'T BE WITHOUT IT.

MOORS' DIARRHŒA CORDIAL.

Sure cure for all Summer Complaints: Diarrhœa, Dysentery, etc.

PRICE, 50 CENTS PER BOTTLE.

Sold at Moors' Pharmacy,

Gorham, Cor. Appleton St.

GREAT BARGAIN SALE.

Cut Prices for Cash. New Style Cheviot Suit for

$20.00.

Winter Overcoat,

$20.00.

Made to Order. A Fit or no Sale. Come and see the goods.

W. H. DAVIS,

Merchant Tailor,

36 CENTRAL STREET.

Are You Thinking of Going Housekeeping?

If so call on VICTOR PIHL, 167 Central Street, where you can find everything that is needed in a well regulated house at prices which defy competition. Goods sold on easy terms, at lowest living prices. The best bargains in the city.

VICTOR PIHL, 167 CENTRAL ST.,

BACHELLER, DUMAS & CO.

Paper Ruling, Book and Pamphlet Binding, Blank Books a Specialty.

13 CHURCH STREET.

BREAD IS THE STAFF OF LIFE.

We eat to live and live to eat. If you want to live long and die happy call at

P. WATSON'S.

And get some of his celebrated Cream Bread. Picnic Parties Supplied.

24 to 30 Charles St.

P. WATSON, PROP.

CHARLES H. PACKARD,

DEALER IN

Watches, Jewelry and Silverware.

Particular attention paid to watch repairing All work intrusted to his care will be promptly attended to.

198 Merrimack Street.

Opposite New City Hall.

MULLIN & WINSLOW,

Dealers In

COAL

At Summer Prices

408 Gorham Street.

Telephone 21-6.

FRED H. ETHIER,

Undertaker and Funeral Director.

All orders promptly attended to

Warerooms, 333 Moody Street.

Residence, 41 Moody Street.

Livery Stable, 64 Ford Street.

M. W. MILLER,

House and Fresco Painter and Paper Hanger,

22 WILLIE STREET.

Wall Papers supplied at wholesale rates. Get my prices before going elsewhere.

J. D. GRANT'S

STOCK OF

Wedding - Rings

Is the largest in the city. Don't fail to see them before you purchase one

229 Merrimack St.

THANKSGIVING SUPPLIES!

We are prepared to furnish at the lowest prices all kinds of table ware for the Thanksgiving Table. In the list are

Dinner Sets, Pie Plates, Pudding Dishes, Cheese Dishes, Celery Dishes, Baking Dishes, Tumblers, and all articles in that line.

Our prices will be found to be as low as any in this state, and below most of them.

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THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

It is a Sound Document On The Great Questions of To-day.

Leads off With Consideration of Home and Foreign Affairs But Gives Little News From Hawaii—Tariff Reform is Deftly Handled.

To the Congress of the United States:

The constitutional duty which requires the president from time to time to give to the congress information of the state of the Union, and recommend to their consideration such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient, is fittingly entered upon by commending to the congress a careful examination of the detailed statements and well supported recommendations contained in the reports of the heads of departments who are chiefly charged with the executive work of the government.

In an effort to abridge this communication as much as is consistent with its purpose, I shall supplement a brief reference to the contents of these departmental reports by the mention of such executive business and incidents as are not embraced therein, and by such recommendations as appear to be at this particular time appropriate.

Our Foreign Relations.

While our foreign relations have not at all times during the past year been entirely free from perplexity, no embarrassing situation remains that will not yield to the spirit of fairness and love of justice, which, joined with consistent firmness, characterize a truly American foreign policy.

My predecessor, having accepted the office of arbitrator of the long standing missions boundary dispute, tendered to the president by the Argentine Republic and Brazil, it has been my agreeable duty to receive the special envoys commissioned by those states to lay before me evidence and arguments in behalf of their respective governments.

The outbreak of domestic hostilities in the republic of Brazil found the United States alert to watch the interests of our citizens in that country, with which we carry on important commerce. Several vessels of our new navy are now, and for some time have been, stationed at Rio de Janeiro.

The struggle being between the established government, which controls the machinery of administration, and with which we maintain friendly relations, and certain officers of the navy employing the vessels of their command in an attack upon the national capital and chief seaport, and lacking, as it does, the elements of divided administration, I have failed to see that the insurgents can reasonably claim recognition as belligerents.

Thus far the position of our government has been that of an attentive but impartial observer of the unfortunate conflict. Emphasizing our fixed policy of impartial neutrality in such a condition of affairs as now exists, I deemed it necessary to disavow, in a manner not to be misunderstood, the unauthorized action of our late naval commander in those waters in saluting the revolting Brazilian admiral, being indisposed to countenance an act calculated to give gratuitous sanction to the insurrection.

The convention between our government and Chili, having for its object the settlement and adjustment of the demands of the two countries against each other, has been made effective by the organization of the claims commission provided for. The two governments failing to agree upon the third member of the commission, the good offices of the president of the Swiss republic were invoked, as provided in the treaty, and the selection of the Swiss representative in this country to complete the organization, was gratifying alike to the United States and Chili.

The vexatious question of so-called legation asylum for offenders against the state and its laws was presented anew in Chili by the unauthorized action of the late United States minister in receiving into his official residence two persons who had just failed in an attempt at revolution and against whom criminal charges were pending, growing out of a former abortive disturbance.

The doctrine of asylum as applied to this case is not sanctioned by the best precedents, and, when allowed, tends to encourage sedition and strife. Under no circumstances can the representatives of this government be permitted under the ill-defined fiction of extraterritoriality to interrupt the administration of criminal justice in the countries to which they are accredited. A temperate demand having been made by the Chilian government for the correction of this conduct in the instance mentioned, the minister was instructed no longer to harbor the offenders.

The Geary Law.

The legislation of last year, known as the Geary law, requiring the registration of all Chinese laborers entitled to reside in the United States, and the deportation of all not complying with the provisions of this act within the time prescribed, met with much opposition from Chinamen in this country. Acting upon the advice of eminent counsel that the law was unconstitutional, the great mass of Chinese laborers, pending judicial inquiry as to its validity, in good faith declined to apply for the certificates required by its provisions. A test case, upon proceeding by habeas corpus, was brought before the supreme court, and on May 15, 1893, a decision was made by that tribunal sustaining the law.

It is believed that under the recent amendment of the act extending the time for registration, the Chinese laborers thereto entitled, who desire to reside in this country, will now avail themselves of the renewed privilege thus afforded of establishing by lawful procedure their right to remain, and that thereby the necessity of enforced deportation may to a great degree be avoided. It has devolved upon the United States minister at Peking, as dean of the diplomatic body, and in the absence of a representative of Sweden and Norway, to press upon the Chinese government reparation for the recent murder of Swedish missionaries at Sung-Pu. This question is of vital interest to all countries whose citizens engage in missionary work in the interior.

Extradition.

Costa Rica has lately testified its friendliness by surrendering to the United States, in the absence of a convention of extradition, but upon duly submitted evidence of criminality, a noted fugitive from justice. It is trusted that the negotiation of a treaty with that country to meet recurring cases of this kind will soon be accomplished. In my opinion treaties for reciprocal extradition should be concluded with all those countries with which the United States has not already conventional arrangements of that character.

I have deemed it fitting to express to the governments of Costa Rica and Colombia the kindly desire of the United States to see their pending boundary dispute finally closed by arbitration in conformity with the spirit of the treaty concluded between them some years ago.

Our relations with the French republic continue to be intimate and cordial. I sincerely hope that the extradition treaty with that country, as amended by the senate, will soon be operative.

While occasional questions affecting our naturalized citizens returning to the land of their birth have arisen in our intercourse with Germany, our relations with that country continue satisfactory.

Friendly With Great Britain.

The questions affecting our relations with Great Britain have been treated in a spirit of friendliness. Negotiations are in progress between the two governments with a view to such concurrent action as will make the award and regulations agreed upon by the Behring sea tribunal of arbitration practically effective, and it is not doubted that Great Britain will co-operate freely with this country for the accomplishment of that purpose.

Redress Was Prompt.

Upon receiving authentic information of the firing upon an American mail steamer touching at Amapala, because her captain refused to deliver up a passenger in transit from Nicaragua to Guatemala upon demand of the military authorities of Honduras, our minister to that country under instructions protested against the wanton act and demanded satisfaction. The government of Honduras, actuated by a sense of justice and in a spirit of friendship, disavowed the illegal conduct of the officers and expressed sincere regret for the occurrence.

It is confidently anticipated that a satisfactory adjustment will soon be reached of the questions arising out of the seizure and use of American vessels by insurgents in Honduras and the subsequent denial by the successful government of commercial privileges to those vessels on that account.

Liberia.

A notable part of the southeasterly coast of Liberia, between the Cavally and San Pedro rivers, which for nearly half a century has been generally recognized as belonging to that republic by cession and purchase, has been claimed to be under the protectorate of France in virtue of agreements entered into by the native tribes over whom Liberia's control has not been well maintained. More recently, negotiations between the Liberian representative and the French government resulted in the signature at Paris of a treaty whereby as an adjustment certain Liberian territory is ceded to France. This convention, at last advices, had not been ratified by the Liberian legislature and executive.

Feeling a sympathetic interest in the fortunes of the little commonwealth, the establishment and development of which were largely aided by the benevolence of our countrymen, and which constitutes the only independently sovereign state on the west coast of Africa, this government has suggested to the French government its earnest concern lest territorial impairment in Liberia should take place without her unrestrained consent.

Our Relations With Mexico

continue to be of that close and friendly nature which should always characterize the intercourse of two neighboring republics. The work of relocating the monuments marking the boundary between the two countries from Paso Del Norte to the Pacific is now nearly completed. The commission recently organized under the conventions of 1854 and 1889 it is expected will speedily settle disputes growing out of the shifting currents of the Rio Grande river east of El Paso.

The canal company has, unfortunately, become seriously financially embarrassed, but a generous treatment has been extended to it by the government of Nicaragua. The United States are especially interested in the successful achievement of the vast undertaking this company has in charge. That it should be accomplished under distinctively American auspices, and its enjoyment assured not only to the vessels of this country as a channel of communication between our Atlantic and Pacific seaboards, but to the ships of the world in the interests of civilization, is a proposition which, in my judgment, does not admit of question.

Guatemala has also been visited by the political vicissitudes which have afflicted her Central American neighbors; but the dissolution of its legislature and the proclamation of a dictatorship have been unattended with civil war.

An extradition treaty with Norway has recently been exchanged and proclaimed.

The extradition treaty with Russia, signed in March, 1887, and amended and confirmed by the senate in February last, was duly proclaimed last June.

The Samoan Squabble.

Led by a desire to compass differences and contribute to the restoration of order in Samoa, which for some years previous had been the scene of conflicting foreign pretensions and native strife, the United States, departing from its policy consecrated by a century of observance, entered four years ago into the treaty of Berlin, thereby becoming jointly bound with England and Germany to establish and maintain Malietoa as king of Samoa. The treaty provided for a foreign court of justice, a municipal council for the district of Apia, with a foreign president thereof, authorized to advise the king; a tribunal for the settlement of native and foreign land titles and a revenue system for the kingdom. It entailed upon the three powers that part of the cost of the new government not met by the revenue of the island.

Early in the life of this triple protectorate, the native dissensions it was designed to quell revived. Rivals defied the authority of the new king, refusing to pay taxes and demanding the election of a ruler by native suffrage. Mataafa, an aspirant to the throne, and a large number of his native adherents, were in open rebellion on one of the islands. Quite lately, at the request of the other powers, and in fulfillment of its treaty obligation, this government agreed to unite in a joint military movement of such dimensions as would probably secure the surrender of the insurgents without bloodshed.

The warship Philadelphia was accordingly put under orders for Samoa, but before she arrived the threatened conflict was precipitated by King Malietoa's attack upon the insurgent camp. Mataafa was defeated and a number of his men killed. The British and German naval vessels present subsequently secured the surrender of Mataafa and his adherents. The defeated chief and 10 of his principal supporters were deported to a German island of the Marshall group, where they are held as prisoners under the joint responsibility and cost of the three powers.

This incident and the events leading up to it signally illustrates the impolicy of entangling alliances with foreign powers.

Spain Is Friendly.

More than 15 years ago this government preferred a claim against Spain in behalf of one of our citizens, for property seized and confiscated in Cuba. In 1886 the claim was adjusted, Spain agreeing to pay, unconditionally, as a fair indemnity, $1,500,000. A respectful but earnest note was recently addressed to the Spanish government, insisting upon prompt fulfillment of its long neglected obligation.

Other claims preferred by the United States against Spain, in behalf of American citizens for property confiscated in Cuba, have been pending for many years. At the time Spain's title to the Caroline islands was confirmed by arbitration, that government agreed that the rights which had been acquired there by American missionaries should be recognized and respected. It is sincerely hoped that this pledge will be observed by allowing our missionaries who were removed from Penape to a place of safety by a United States warship during the late troubles between the Spanish garrison and the natives to return to their field of usefulness.

The reproduced caravel, Santa Maria, built by Spain and sent to the Columbian exposition, has been presented to the United States in token of amity and in commemoration of the event it was designed to celebrate. I recommend that, in accepting this gift, congress make grateful recognition of the sincere friendship which prompted it.

Trouble With Turkey.

Important matters have demanded attention in our relations with the Ottoman Porte. The firing and partial destruction by an unrestrained mob of one of the school buildings of Anatolia college, established by citizens of the United States at Marsovan, and the apparent indifference of the Turkish government to the outrage, notwithstanding the complicity of some of its officials, called for earnest remonstrance, which was followed by promises of reparation and punishment of the offenders.

Indemnity for the injury to the buildings has already been paid, permission to rebuild given, registration of the school property in the name of the American owners secured, and efficient protection guaranteed.

The Hawaiian Question.

It is hardly necessary for me to state that the questions arising from our relations with Hawaii have caused serious embarrassment. Just prior to the installation of the present administration the existing government had been suddenly overthrown.

A treaty of annexation had been negotiated between the provisional government of the islands and the United States and submitted to the senate for ratification. This treaty I withdrew for examination, and dispatched Hon. James H. Blount of Georgia to Honolulu as a special commissioner to make an impartial investigation of the circumstances attending the change of government and of all the conditions bearing upon the subject of the treaty.

After a thorough and exhaustive examination, Mr. Blount submitted to me his report, showing beyond all question that the constitutional government of Hawaii had been subverted with the active aid of our representative to that government and through the intimidation caused by the presence of an armed naval force of the United States, which was landed for that purpose at the instance of our minister. Upon the facts developed it seems to me the only honorable course for our government to pursue was to undue the wrong that had been done by those representing us, and to restore as far as practicable the status existing at the time of our forcible intervention.

With a view of accomplishing this result within the constitutional limits of executive power, and recognizing all our obligations and responsibilities growing out of any changed conditions brought about by our unjustifiable interference, our present minister at Honolulu has received appropriate instructions to that end. Thus far no information of the accomplishment of any definite results have been received from him. Additional advices are soon expected. When received they will be promptly sent to the congress, together with all other information at hand, accompanied by a special executive message fully detailing all the facts necessary to a complete understanding of the case, and presenting a history of all the material events leading up to the present situation.

Arbitration Where Diplomacy Fails.

By a concurrent resolution passed by the senate Feb. 14, 1890, and by the house on April 3 following, the president was requested "to invite, from time to time, as fit occasions may arise, negotiations with any government with which the United States has or may have diplomatic relations, to the end that any differences or disputes arising between the two governments which cannot be adjusted by diplomatic agency may be referred to arbitration and be peaceably adjusted by such means."

April 18, 1890, the international American conference of Washington, by resolution, expressed the wish that all controversies between the republics of America and the nations of Europe might be settled by arbitration, and recommended that the government of each nation represented in that conference should communicate this wish to all friendly powers. A favorable response has been received from Great Britain in the shape of a resolution adopted by parliament July 16 last, cordially sympathizing with the purpose in view, and expressing the hope that her majesty's government will lend ready co-operation to the government of the United States upon the basis of the concurrent resolution above quoted.

Our Ambassadors.

Since the passage of the act of March 3, 1893, authorizing the president to raise the grade of our envoys to correspond with the rank in which foreign countries accredit their agents here, Great Britain, France, Italy and Germany have conferred upon their representatives at this capital the title of ambassador, and I have responded by accrediting the agents of the United States in those countries with the same title.

A like elevation of mission is announced by Russia, and when made will be similarly met. This step fittingly comports with the position the United States hold in the family of nations.

During my former administration I took occasion to recommend a recast of the laws relating to the consular service, in order that it might become a more efficient agency in the promotion of the interest it was intended to subserve. The duties and powers of consuls have been expanded with the growing requirements of our foreign trade. Discharging important duties affecting our commerce and American citizens abroad, and in certain countries exercising judicial functions, these officers should be men of character, intelligence and ability.

Revenue Figures.

The secretary of the treasury reports that the receipts of the government from all sources during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1893, amounted to $461,716,561.94, and its expenditures to $459,374,674.29. There was collected from customs $205,355,016.73, and from internal revenue $161,027,623.93. Our dutiable imports amounted to $421,856,711, an increase of $52,453,907 over last year, and importations free of duty amounted to $444,544,211, a decrease from the preceding year of $13,455,447. Internal revenue receipts exceeded those of the preceding year by $7,147,445.32.

The total tax collected on distilled spirits was $94,720,260.55. On manufactured tobacco $31,889,711.74, and on fermented liquors $32,548,983.07. We exported merchandise during the year amounting to $847,665,194, a decrease of $182,612,954 from the preceding year. The amount of gold exported was larger than any previous year in the history of the government, amounting to $108,680,844, and exceeding the amount exported during the preceding year by $58,485,517. The sum paid from the treasury for sugar bounty was $9,375,130.88, an increase over the preceding year of $2,033,053.09.

It is estimated upon the basis of present revenue laws that the receipts of the government for the year ending June 3, 1894, will be $430,121,365.38, and its expenditures $458,121,365.38, resulting in a deficiency of $28,000,000. On the first day of November, 1893, the amount of money of all kinds in circulation, or not included in treasury holdings, was $1,718,544,682, an increase for the year of $112,404,947. Estimating our population at 67,426,000 at the time mentioned, the per capita circulation was $25.49. On the same date there was in the treasury gold bullion amounting to $96,657,273 and silver bullion which was purchased at a cost of $126,261,553.

Dealings In Silver.

The purchases of silver under the law of July 14, 1890, during the last fiscal year, aggregated 54,008,162.59 fine ounces, which cost $45,531,374.53. The total amount of silver purchased from the time that law became operative until the repeal of its purchasing clause on the first day of November, 1893, was 168,674,590.46 fine ounces, which cost $155,930,940.84. Between March 1, 1873, and Nov. 1, 1893, the government purchased, under all laws, 503,003,717 fine ounces of silver at a cost of $516,617,565. The silver dollars that have been coined under the act of July 14, 1890, number 36,087,285. The seigniorage arising from such coinage was $6,977,098.39, leaving on hand in the mints 140,699,760 fine ounces of silver, which cost $126,758,218.

Repeal of the Sherman Law.

The recent repeal of the provision of law regarding the purchase of silver bullion by the government as a feature of our monetary scheme has made an entire change in the complexion of our currency affairs. I do not doubt that the ultimate result of this action will be most salutary and far-reaching.

In the nature of things, however, it is impossible to know at this time precisely what conditions will be brought about by the change, or what, if any, supplementary legislation may, in the light of such conditions, appear to be essential or expedient. Of course after the recent financial perturbation, time is necessary for the re-establishment of business confidence. When, however, through this restored confidence, the money which has been frightened into hoarding places is returned to trade and enterprise, a survey of the situation will probably disclose a safe path leading to a permanently sound currency, abundantly.

Government Bonds.

I desire also to earnestly suggest the wisdom of amending the existing statutes in regard to the issuance of government bonds. The authority now vested in the secretary of the treasury to issue bonds is not as clear as it should be, and the bonds authorized are disadvantageous to the government, both as the time of their maturity and rate of interest.

Immigration.

The superintendent of immigration, through the secretary of the treasury, reports that during the last fiscal year there arrived at our ports 440,793 immigrants. Of these 1093 were not permitted to land under the limits of the law, and 577 were returned to the country from which they came by reason of their having become public charges. The total arrivals were 141,034 less than for the previous year.

Quarantine Measures.

The secretary in his report gives an account of the operation of the marine hospital service and of the good work done under its supervision in preventing the entrance and spread of contagious diseases. The admonition of the last two years touching our public health and the demonstrated danger of the introduction of contagious diseases from foreign ports has invested the subject of national quarantine with increased interest.

A more general and harmonious system than now exists, acting promptly and constantly operating by preventive means to shield our country from the invasion of disease, and at the same time having due regard to the rights and duties of local agencies, would, I believe, add greatly to the safety of our people.

The Army.

The secretary of war reports that the strength of the army on Sept. 30 last was 25,778 enlisted men and 2144 officers. The total expenditures of the department for the year ending June 30, 1893, amounted to $51,966,074.89. Of this sum $1,992,581.95 was for salaries and contingent expenses, $23,377,828.35 for the support of the military establishment, $6,077,033.19 for miscellaneous objects, and $20,518,631.41 for public works. This latter sum includes $15,296,876.46 for river and harbor improvements and $3,266,141.20 for fortifications and other works of defense.

The total enrollment of the militia of the several states was on the 31st of October of the current year 112,597 officers and enlisted men. The officers of the army detailed for the inspection and instruction of this reserve of our military force report that increased interest and marked progress are apparent in the discipline and efficiency of the organization.

Neither Indian outbreaks nor domestic violence have called the army into service during the year, and the only active military duty required of it has been in the department of Texas, where violations of the neutrality laws of the United States and Mexico were promptly and efficiently dealt with by the troops, eliciting the warm approval of the civil and military authorities of both countries.

It is gratifying to note that we have begun to attain completed results in the comprehensive scheme of sea coast defense and fortification entered upon eight years ago. A large sum has been already expended, but the cost of maintenance will be inconsiderable as compared with the expense of construction and ordnance.

The manufacture of heavy ordnance keeps pace with current needs; but to render these guns available for the purposes they are designed to meet, emplacements must be prepared for them. Progress has been made in this direction, and it is desirable that congress by adequate appropriations should provide for the uninterrupted prosecution of this necessary work.

The work on the projected Chickamauga and Chattanooga military park has been prosecuted with zeal and judgment, and its opening will be celebrated during the coming year. Over nine square miles of the Chickamauga battlefield have been acquired, 25 miles of roadway have been constructed, and permanent tablets have been placed at many historical points, while the invitation to the states to mark the positions of their troops participating in the battle has been very generally accepted. The work of locating and preserving lines of battle at the Gettysburg battlefield is making satisfactory progress on the plans directed by the last congress.

Department of Justice.

The report of the attorney general contains the usual summary of the affairs and proceedings of the department of justice for the past year. I cannot too heartily indorse the proposition that the fee system as applicable to the compensation of United States attorneys, marshals, clerks of federal courts and United States commissioners, should be abolished with as little delay as possible.

If in addition to this reform another was inaugurated which would give to United States commissioners the final disposition of petty offenses within the grade of misdemeanors, especially these coming under the internal revenue laws, a great advance would be made toward a more decent administration of the criminal laws.

I heartily join the attorney general in recommending legislation fixing degrees of the crime of murder within federal jurisdiction, as has been done in many of the states; authorizing writs of error on behalf of the government in cases where final judgment is rendered against the sufficiency of an indictment or against the government upon any other question arising before actual trial; limiting the right of review in cases of felony punishable only by fine and imprisonment to the circuit court of appeals, and making speedy provision for the construction of such prisons and reformatories as may be necessary for the confinement of United States convicts.

The Postal Service.

The report of the postmaster general contains a detailed statement of the operations of the postoffice during the last fiscal year and much interesting information touching this important branch of the public service. The business of the mails indicates with absolute certainty the condition of the business of the country and depression in financial affairs inevitably and quickly reduces the postal revenues.

At a date when better times were anticipated it was estimated by his predecessor that the deficiency on June 30, 1893, would be but a little over $1,500,000. It amounted, however, to more than $5,000,000. At the same time, and under the influence of like anticipations, estimates were made for the current fiscal year ending June 30, 1894, which exhibited a surplus of revenue over expenditures of $872,245.71; but now, in view of the actual receipts and expenditures during that part of the current fiscal year already expired, the present postmaster general estimates that at its close, instead of a surplus, there will be a deficiency of nearly $8,000,000.

The total number of postoffices in the United States on the 30th day of June, 1893, was 68,403, an increase of 1284 over the preceding year. Of these 3360 are presidential, an increase in that class of 204 over the preceding year. Forty-two free delivery offices were added during the year to those already existing, making a total of 610 cities and towns provided with free delivery on June 30, 1893. Ninety-three other cities and towns are now entitled to this service under the law, but it has not been accorded them on account of insufficient funds to meet the expense of its establishment.

There were 6401 additions to the domestic money order offices during the last fiscal year, being the largest increase in any year since the inauguration of the system. The total number of these offices at the close of the year was 18,431. There were 13,309,785 money orders issued from those offices, being an increase over the preceding year of 1,240,293, and the value of these orders amounted to $127,576,433.65, an increase of $7,509,632. There were also issued during the year postal notes amounting to $12,903,076.

The total issue of money orders and postal notes for the year amounted to $150,821,348.24. The number of letters and packages mailed during the year for special delivery was 3,375,693, an increase over the preceding year of nearly 22 per cent. The special delivery stamps used upon these letters and packages amounted to $337,569.30, and the messengers' fees paid for their delivery amounted to $256,592.71, leaving a profit to the government of $80,976.59.

The railway mail service not only adds to the promptness of mail delivery at all offices, but it is the especial instrumentality which puts the smaller and way places in the service on an equality in that regard with the larger and terminal offices.

The Navy.

The report of the secretary of the navy contains a history of the operations of his department during the past year, and exhibits a most gratifying condition of the personnel of our navy. He presents a satisfactory account of the progress which has been made in the construction of vessels, and makes a number of recommendations to which attention is especially invited.

During the past six months the demands for cruising vessels have been many and urgent. There have been revolutions calling for vessels to protect American interests in Nicaragua, Guatemala, Costa Rica, Honduras, Argentine and Brazil, while the condition of affairs in Honolulu has required the constant presence of one or more ships. With all these calls upon our navy, it became necessary, in order to make up a sufficient fleet to patrol the Behring sea under the modus vivendi agreed upon with Great Britain, to detail to that service one vessel from the fish commission and three from the revenue marine.

Progress in the construction of new vessels has not been as rapid as was anticipated. There have been delays in the completion of unarmored vessels, but for the most part they have been such as as constantly occurring even in countries having the largest experience in naval shipbuilding. The most serious delays, however, have been in the work upon armored ships. The trouble has been the failure of contractors to deliver armor as agreed. The difficulties seem now, however, to have been all overcome, and armor is being delivered with satisfactory promptness.

While I am distinctly in favor of consistently pursuing the policy we have inaugurated of building up a thorough and efficient navy, I cannot refrain from the suggestion that the congress should carefully take into account the number of unfinished vessels on our hands and the depleted condition of our treasury, in considering the propriety of an appropriation at this time to begin new work.

Pensions.

The secretary of the interior has the supervision of so many important subjects that his report is of especial value and interest. On June 30, 1893, there were on the pension rolls 966,012 names, an increase of 89,944 over the number on the rolls June 30, 1892.

Of these there were 17 widows and daughters of revolutionary soldiers, 86 survivors of the war of 1812, 5425 widows of soldiers of the war, 21,518 survivors and widows of the Mexican war, 3882 survivors and widows of Indian wars, 284 army nurses, and 475,645 survivors and widows and children of deceased soldiers and sailors of the war of the rebellion. The latter number represents those pensioned on account of disabilities or death resulting from army and navy service. The number of persons remaining on the rolls June 30, 1893, who were pensioned under the act of June 27, 1890, which allows pensions on account of death and disability not chargeable to army service was 459,155.

The number added to the rolls during the year was 123,634, and the number dropped was 33,690. The first payments on pensions allowed during the year amounted to $33,756,549.98. This includes arrears, or the accumulation between the time from which the allowance of pension dates and the time of actually granting the certificate.

Although the law of 1890 permits pensions for disabilities not related to military service, yet as a requisite to its benefits a disability must exist incapacitating applicants "from the performance of manual labor to such a degree as to render them unable to earn a support."

The execution of this law in its early stages does not seem to have been in accord with its true intention; but toward the close of the last administration an authoritative construction was given to the statute, and since that time this construction has been followed. This has had the effect of limiting the operation of the law to its intended purpose.

I am unable to understand why frauds in the pension rolls should not be exposed and corrected with thoroughness and vigor. Every name fraudulently put upon these rolls is a wicked imposition upon the kindly sentiment in which pensions have their origin.

The sum expended on account of pensions for the year ending June 30, 1893, was $156,740,467.14. The commissioner estimates that $165,000,000 will be required to pay pensions during the year ending June 30, 1894.

Our Red Brethren.

Our Indians number about 248,000. Most of them are located on 161 reservations, containing 86,116,531 acres of land. About 110,000 of these Indians have, to a large degree, adopted civilized customs. Lands in severalty have been allotted to many of them. Such allotments have been made to 10,000 Indians during the last fiscal year, embracing about 1,000,000 acres.

The number of Indian government schools open during the year was 195, an increase of 12 over the preceding year. Of this total 170 were on reservations, of which 73 were boarding schools and 97 were day schools.

The law providing that, except in especial cases, army officers shall be detailed as Indian agents, it is hoped, will prove a successful experiment. There is danger of great abuses creeping into the protection of claims for Indian depredations, and I recommend that every possible safeguard be provided against the enforcement of unjust and fictitious claims of this description. The appropriations on account of the Indian bureau for the year ending June 30, 1894, amount to $7,954,962.99, a decrease as compared with the year preceding it of $387,131.05.

Agriculture.

The report of the secretary of agriculture shows that on March 7, 1893, there were upon upon its pay rolls 2430 employes. This number has been reduced to 1850 persons. In view of a depleted public treasury, and the imperative demand of the people for economy in the administration of their government, the secretary has entered upon the task of rationally reducing expenditures by the elimination from the pay rolls of all persons not needed for an efficient conduct of the affairs of the department.

During the first quarter of the present year the expenses of the department aggregate $345,876.76, as against $402,012.42 for the corresponding period of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1893. The secretary makes apparent his intention to continue this rate of reduction by submitting estimates for the next fiscal year less by $994,280 than for the present year.

The regulations of 1892 concerning Texas fever have been enforced during the last year, and the large stock yards of the country have been kept free from infection. Occasional local outbreaks have been largely such as could have been effectually guarded against by the owners of the affected cattle.

While contagious pleuro-pneumonia in cattle has been eradicated, animal tuberculosis, a disease widespread and more dangerous to human life than pleuro-pneumonia, is still prevalent. Investigations have been made during the past year as to the means of its communication and the method of its correct diagnosis.

The exports of agricultural products from the United States for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1892, attained the enormous figures of $800,000,000 in round numbers, being 78.7 per cent of our total exports. In the last fiscal year this aggregate was greatly reduced, but, nevertheless, reached $615,000,000, being 75.1 per cent of all American commodities exported.

The continued intelligent execution of the civil service law and the increasing approval by the people of its operation are most gratifying. The recent extension of its limitations and regulations to the employes at free delivery postoffices, which has been honestly and promptly accomplished by the commission, with the hearty co-operation of the postmaster general, is an immensely important advance in the usefulness of the system.

The course of civil service reform in this country instructively and interestingly illustrates how strong a hold a movement gains upon our people which has underlying it a sentiment of justice and right, and which at the same time promises better administration of their government. The law embodying this reform found its way to our statute book more from fear of the popular sentiment existing in its favor than from any love for the reform itself on the part of legislators, and it has lived and grown and flourished in spite of the covert as well as open hostility of spoilsmen, and notwithstanding querulous impracticability of many self-constituted guardians.

Beneath all the vagaries and sublimated theories which are attracted to it, there underlies this reform a sturdy common sense principle, not only suited to this mundane sphere, but whose application people are more and more recognizing to be absolutely essential to the most successful operation of their government, if not to its prosperity.

Tariff Reform.

After a hard struggle tariff reform is directly before us. Nothing so important claims our attention, and nothing so clearly presents itself as both an opportunity and a duty—an opportunity to deserve the gratitude of our fellow citizens, and a duty imposed upon us by our oft-repeated professions and by the emphatic mandate of the people. After full discussion our countrymen have spoken in favor of this reform, and they have confided the work of its accomplishment to the hands of those who are solemnly pledged to it.

Manifestly, if we are to aid the people directly through tariff reform, one of its most obvious features should be a reduction in present tariff charges upon the necessaries of life. The benefits of such a reduction would be palpable and substantial, seen and felt by thousands who would be better fed and better clothed and better sheltered. These gifts should be the willing benefactions of a government whose highest function is the promotion of the welfare of the people.

Not less closely related to our people's prosperity and well-being is the removal of restrictions upon the importation of the raw materials necessary to our manufactures. The world should be open to our national ingenuity and enterprise.

This cannot be while federal legislation, through the imposition of high tariff, forbids to American manufacturers as cheap materials as those used by their competitors. It is quite obvious that the enhancement of the price of our manufactured products resulting from this policy, not only confines the market for these products within our own borders, to the direct disadvantage of our manufacturers, but also increases their cost to our citizens.

The interests of labor are certainly, though indirectly, involved in this feature of our tariff system. The sharp competition and active struggle among our manufacturers to supply the limited demand for their goods soon fill the narrow market to which they are confined. Then follows a suspension of work in mills and factories, a discharge of employes and distress in the homes of our workingmen.

Even if the often disproved assertion could be made good, that a lower rate of wages would result from free raw materials and low tariff duties, the intelligence of our workingmen leads them quickly to discover that their steady employment, permitted by free raw materials, is the most important factor in their relation to tariff legislation.

A measure has been prepared by the congressional committee embodying tariff reform on the lines herein suggested, which will be promptly submitted for legislative action. It is the result of much patriotic and unselfish work, and I believe it deals with its subject consistently and as thoroughly as existing conditions permit.

I am satisfied that the reduced tariff duties provided for in the proposed legislation, added to existing internal revenue taxation, will, in the near future, though perhaps not immediately, produce sufficient revenue to meet the needs of the government.

The committee, after full consideration, and to provide against a temporary deficiency which may exist before the business of the country adjusts itself to the new tariff schedule, have wisely embraced in their plan a few additional internal revenue taxes, including a small tax upon incomes derived from certain corporate investments.

These new assessments are not only absolutely just and easily borne, but they have the further merit of being such as can be remitted without unfavorable business disturbance whenever the necessity of their imposition no longer exists.

In my great desire for the success of this measure I cannot restrain the suggestion that its success can only be attained by means of unselfish counsel on the part of the friends of tariff reform and as a result of their willingness to subordinate personal desires and ambitions to the general good.

The local interests affected by the proposed reform are so numerous and so varied that if all are insisted upon the legislation embodying the reform must inevitably fail.

In conclusion, my intense feeling of responsibility impels me to invoke for the manifold interests of a generous and confiding people the most scrupulous care, and to pledge my willing support to every legislative effort for the advancement of the greatness and prosperity of our beloved country.

GROVER CLEVELAND,
Executive Mansion,
WASHINGTON, Dec. 4, 1893.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

The Earl of Warwick is dead.

Saxon mill operatives in Providence returned to work.

The town of Thorton, Miss., was destroyed by fire.

Annapolis cadets defeated West Point cadets at football.

The Philadelphia race track was closed by the mayor's orders.

American yachtsmen may challenge for the Victoria gold cup.

John Manyon of Cambridge, Mass., was struck and killed by a locomotive.

A tramp attempted to burn an old man to death at Egg Harbor City, N. J.

The Wilson House property at North Adams, Mass., was sold for $125,000.

The street of Cairo dance was stopped by Inspector Williams of New York.

Chicago savings banks reduced dividends to depositors from 4 to 3 per cent.

The locked-out hatters at Danbury, Conn., say they are prepared for a long fight.

Dr. Defreitas of Oporto was sentenced to eight years in solitary confinement for murder.

Two men were seriously injured by the caving in of a water pipe trench in Newton, Mass.

Several people were injured by a railroad accident at the Broad street station, Philadelphia.

The recent anarchistic plot to kill Chancellor Caprivi was also intended to end the life of the kaiser.

The Grand Trunk railway freight agent at Niagara Falls, Ont., is short in his accounts and missing.

James Whalen of Fall River, Mass., was run over by a freight train in that city. He will not survive.

C. Arnold Weaver, aged 72, for 55 years a ship chandler of New London, Conn., died of pneumonia.

Dr. N. G. H. Pulsifer, a prominent physician and wealthy citizen of Waterville, Me., died of pneumonia, aged 69.

Pauline Cushman, the female scout, was found dying in her house at New York from the effects of morphine poisoning.

While playing in the meadow at East Hartford, Conn., two boys found a cardboard box containing forty-eight counterfeit dimes dated 1886.

Arthur Sibley, aged 8, and George Bigbee, 11, while playing on a sandbank in Providence, were buried under a mass of sand, but were dug out alive.

Contrary to general expectations, the will of the late Dr. Henry Bronson contains no public bequests. He had been a generous giver during his life to benevolent and public institutions.

THE MARBLEHEAD

Will Have a Speed Trial on Wednesday, Weather Permitting.

NEW LONDON, Conn., Dec. 4.—The new cruiser Marblehead has arrived in the harbor after a slow run from New York, coming down the sound under half steam. She proceeded in a fierce snow storm, rain and high winds. The dispatch boat Dolphin and the lighthouse steamer Fern followed her in and yesterday afternoon the historic Kearsarge and the dynamite cruiser Vesuvius ployed their way into the harbor during the hard rain.

The speed trial will take place Wednesday if the weather permits. The course is between Stratford and Saybrook ranges, 36 nautical miles. The ship will be cleaned and made ready today for the trial. The course will be gone over by Captain Cooper and Commander West. Tuesday the ship will be inspected.

Two or More Lives Lost.

CALAIS, Me., Dec. 4.—A fire broke out in the Pettigrove house, a second-class hotel on Main street. The hotel was totally destroyed, together with several dwellings adjoining and in the rear. William Armstrong, James Hooper, John Janes, Peter Kennedy and John Moore occupied rooms in the third story. The three former jumped or fell from windows to the frozen ground below. Armstrong's back was broken and he was fatally injured. Hooper's leg was broken and he was bruised, and Janes sprained his shoulder and was bruised. If there are no internal injuries both will recover. Kennedy and Moore are missing and without doubt they perished in the flames.

Extra Session Killed Him.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.—Charles J. Hayes, who for 15 years had reported the regular house proceedings for the press, is dead. Always of a nervous temperament and never ceasing in his application to his duty, he broke down towards the end of the extra session. Mr. Hayes was a national as well as a local figure, and was known to every public man who has been in congress in recent years, and by them as well as by his newspaper associates he was loved and respected.

Bank Teller Missing.

SALEM, Mass., Dec. 4.—The sudden departure, under a cloud, of Clarence Murphy of the Salem Savings bank was a surprise to all who knew him. The charge against him now is that of the larceny of $500. An official of the bank had occasion to make some investigation of the bank's affairs and to interrogate Murphy regarding them. Murphy immediately fled.

HE DECLINES

Van Alen Will Not Be Ambassador.

INTERESTING CORRESPONDENCE WITH THE PRESIDENT.

Thinks It Unwise to Accept the Office.

NEW YORK, Dec. 4.—The following correspondence between Hon. J. J. Van Alen and the president and department of state is made public and is self explanatory:

NEWPORT, R. I., Nov. 20, 1893.

To the Hon. Walter Q. Gresham, Secretary of State:

SIR—I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 28th of October, in which you officially notify me that the president, by and with the consent of the senate, has appointed me ambassador to Italy. I have given the matter my most serious and careful attention, and, as the result of my reflections, have concluded to ask you to express to the president my decision not to accept the office tendered me.

I must beg that you will not infer from this action any lack of appreciation on my part of the honor conferred. On the contrary, I fully comprehend the dignity, importance and responsibility of the position, and, having this realization, I may frankly add that the nomination was extremely gratifying to me—not in a personal sense merely, but more particularly because of the opportunity afforded me of representing my country in such a manner as I hoped might be satisfactory to the American people and creditable to the administration.

Among the comments upon my nomination which appeared in the public press, one charge only merits attention. The charge was that I received the appointment in return for a contribution of $50,000 to the Democratic national campaign fund. While my nomination was in the senate it did not seem fitting and proper for me to offer more than an explicit denial. Now, however, when my action cannot be fairly attributed to purely selfish motives, it seems to me that a repetition of that denial, which I make without qualification, should be sufficient for any honorable man.

I have never denied, and do not now deny, that I contributed to the campaign fund—not $50,000, but yet a considerable sum of money. I did not do so until I had made myself familiar with the methods of the campaign, as conducted by the national Democratic committee. I visited the Democratic headquarters and was shown the great work being done.

An expenditure vast in proportion was being made to bring home to the American people the truths upon which the welfare of the country depended. Hundreds of speakers, too poor to pay their own expenses, were being helped to do a patriotic duty by the national committee and a vast amount of literature was being distributed free to awaken the public mind on the questions pending in the campaign. The Democratic party had no favored interests to assist and was obliged to rely on individuals for necessary financial assistance. Hence my contribution.

I frankly admit that, until after the appointment had been made, it never once occurred to my mind that my contribution could be used to my injury. I may add that, although I have endeavored to study without bias the arguments which have been advanced, I cannot even now perceive that it is any less creditable or patriotic for one to aid with his means a cause in which he believes than with his voice or pen.

My fitness for the position has been generally conceded, but the fact of my contribution to the campaign fund has been considered as making it improper for me to conceive this appointment.

At all events it is clear I find myself in a false position with reference to this office and appointment. It therefore seems to me sufficient to add that self-respect compels me to adopt the only alternative, and to decline the high office to which I have been appointed.

I have the honor to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,
J. J. VAN ALEN.

Cleveland's Reply.

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
WASHINGTON, Nov. 22.

Hon. J. J. Van Alen:

MY DEAR SIR—The secretary of state has submitted to me your letter in which you tender your resignation as ambassador to Italy. I hasten to express my earnest wish that you will reconsider your conclusion. The sentiments contained in your letter do credit to your conscience and Americanism, but you must allow me to dissent from their application in this case.

I did not select you for nomination to the Italian mission without satisfying myself of your entire fitness for the place; I am now better convinced of your fitness than ever. You know, and I know, that all the malignant criticism that has been indulged in regarding the appointment has no justification, and that the decent people who have doubted its propriety have been misled, or have missed the actual considerations upon which it rests. We shall not yield to the noise and clamor which have arisen from those conditions.

My personal preference should enter slightly into your final determination; but so far as I have such preference it is emphatical that you accept the honorable office conferred upon you and vindicate by the discharge of its duties the wisdom and propriety of your selection.

Awaiting your early reply, I am,
Yours sincerely,
GROVER CLEVELAND.

Van Alen's Final Answer.

NEWPORT, R. I., Nov. 25, 1893.

To the President:

SIR—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 22d inst. In reply, allow me to thank you most sincerely and heartily for the very kind and flattering sentiments you express. For the reasons I have already stated in my letter to the secretary of state, I feel that I cannot accept the high office to which I have been appointed.

My only regret in this decision, which I must beg you to consider as final, is that it is contrary to the personal preference which you so kindly express. But I cannot think it would be advisable for me to invite further misrepresentation by taking advantage of your generosity.

Again thanking you for your most gracious words, and with an earnest hope for the continuance for the successes which have already marked your second administration,

I beg to remain, sir,
With much respect,
Your obedient servant,
J. J. VAN ALEN.

Michael Hennessey's Case.

NEW MILFORD, Conn., Dec. 4.—Michael Hennessey, who is accused of pushing his wife into the fire while drunk, and also of cruelty to animals by starving, was tried on the latter charge and held in $1000 bail. His wife's injuries are thought to be fatal.

Not Guilty.

LITCHFIELD, Conn., Dec. 4.—Mrs. Jane Mannering was acquitted of the charge of murdering her husband, in the superior court. Mannering was a bad character.

A Tribute to Conkling.

NEW YORK, Dec. 4.—Without the slightest ceremony, with no assembly of people, no word of eulogy, no note of music, the bronze statue of Roscoe Conkling was unveiled in Madison square. The workmen lifted ladders in a drizzling rain and unwound the wrapped sheeting that enclosed the fine bronze figure. The statue presents a noble appearance, representing Conkling in the attitude he adopted when delivering some oration.

He Attended Ball Games.

BOSTON, Dec. 4.—Alphonso H. Hussey sued to recover $315 from Bowditch, Clapp & Pierce for alleged breach of contract in discharging him before the expiration of his time. Hussey was discharged because he attended a game of baseball. Judge Parmenter decided that the cause was sufficient and found for the defendants.

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THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

It is a Sound Document On The Great Questions of To-day.

Leads off With Consideration of Home and Foreign Affairs But Gives Little News From Hawaii—Tariff Reform is Deftly Handled.

TO THE CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES:

The constitutional duty which requires the president from time to time to give to the congress information of the state of the Union, and recommend to their consideration such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient, is fittingly entered upon by commending to the congress a careful examination of the detailed statements and well supported recommendations contained in the reports of the heads of departments who are chiefly charged with the executive work of the government.

In an effort to abridge this communication as much as is consistent with its purpose, I shall supplement a brief reference to the contents of these departmental reports by the mention of such executive business and incidents as are not embraced therein, and by such recommendations as appear to be at this particular time appropriate.

Our Foreign Relations.

While our foreign relations have not at all times during the past year been entirely free from perplexity, no embarrassing situation remains that will not yield to the spirit of fairness and love of justice, which, joined with consistent firmness, characterize a truly American foreign policy.

My predecessor, having accepted the office of arbitrator of the long standing missions boundary dispute, tendered to the president by the Argentine Republic and Brazil, it has been my agreeable duty to receive the special envoys commissioned by those states to lay before me evidence and arguments in behalf of their respective governments.

The outbreak of domestic hostilities in the republic of Brazil found the United States alert to watch the interests of our citizens in that country, with which we carry on important commerce. Several vessels of our new navy are now, and for some time have been, stationed at Rio de Janeiro.

The struggle being between the established government, which controls the machinery of administration, and with which we maintain friendly relations, and certain officers of the navy employing the vessels of their command in an attack upon the national capital and chief seaport, and lacking, as it does, the elements of divided administration, I have failed to see that the insurgents can reasonably claim recognition as belligerents.

Thus far the position of our government has been that of an attentive but impartial observer of the unfortunate conflict. Emphasizing our fixed policy of impartial neutrality in such a condition of affairs as now exists, I deemed it necessary to disavow, in a manner not to be misunderstood, the unauthorized action of our late naval commander in those waters in saluting the revolting Brazilian admiral, being indisposed to countenance an act calculated to give gratuitous sanction to the insurrection.

The convention between our government and Chili, having for its object the settlement and adjustment of the demands of the two countries against each other, has been made effective by the organization of the claims commission provided for. The two governments failing to agree upon the third member of the commission, the good offices of the president of the Swiss republic were invoked, as provided in the treaty, and the selection of the Swiss representative in this country to complete the organization, was gratifying alike to the United States and Chili.

The vexatious question of so-called legation asylum for offenders against the state and its laws was presented anew in Chili by the unauthorized action of the late United States minister in receiving into his official residence two persons who had just failed in an attempt at revolution and against whom criminal charges were pending, growing out of a former abortive disturbance.

The doctrine of asylum as applied to this case is not sanctioned by the best precedents, and, when allowed, tends to encourage sedition and strife. Under no circumstances can the representatives of this government be permitted under the ill-defined fiction of extra-territoriality to interrupt the administration of criminal justice in the countries to which they are accredited. A temperate demand having been made by the Chilian government for the correction of this conduct in the instance mentioned, the minister was instructed no longer to harbor the offenders.

The Geary Law.

The legislation of last year, known as the Geary law, requiring the registration of all Chinese laborers entitled to reside in the United States, and the deportation of all not complying with the provisions of this act within the time prescribed, met with much opposition from Chinamen in this country. Acting upon the advice of eminent counsel that the law was unconstitutional, the great mass of Chinese laborers, pending judicial inquiry as to its validity, in good faith declined to apply for the certificates required by its provisions. A test case, upon proceeding by habeas corpus, was brought before the supreme court, and on May 13, 1893, a decision was made by that tribunal sustaining the law.

It is believed that under the recent amendment of the act extending the time for registration, the Chinese laborers thereto entitled, who desire to reside in this country, will now avail themselves of the renewed privilege thus afforded of establishing by lawful procedure their right to remain, and that thereby the necessity of enforced deportation may to a great degree be avoided. It has devolved upon the United States minister at Peking, as dean of the diplomatic body, and in the absence of a representative of Sweden and Norway, to press upon the Chinese government reparation for the recent murder of Swedish missionaries at Sung-Pu. This question is of vital interest to all countries whose citizens engage in missionary work in the interior.

Extradition.

Costa Rica has lately testified its friendliness by surrendering to the United States, in the absence of a convention of extradition, but upon duly submitted evidence of criminality, a noted fugitive from justice. It is trusted that the negotiation of a treaty with that country to meet recurring cases of this kind will soon be accomplished. In my opinion treaties for reciprocal extradition should be concluded with all those countries with which the United States has not already conventional arrangements of that character.

I have deemed it fitting to express to the governments of Costa Rica and Colombia the kindly desire of the United States to see their pending boundary dispute finally closed by arbitration in conformity with the spirit of the treaty concluded between them some years ago.

Our relations with the French republic continue to be intimate and cordial. I sincerely hope that the extradition treaty with that country, as amended by the senate, will soon be operative.

While occasional questions affecting our naturalized citizens returning to the land of their birth have arisen in our intercourse with Germany, our relations with that country continue satisfactory.

Friendly With Great Britain.

The questions affecting our relations with Great Britain have been treated in a spirit of friendliness. Negotiations are in progress between the two governments with a view to such concurrent action as will make the award and regulations agreed upon by the Behring sea tribunal of arbitration practically effective, and it is not doubted that Great Britain will co-operate freely with this country for the accomplishment of that purpose.

Redress Was Prompt.

Upon receiving authentic information of the firing upon an American mail steamer touching at Amapala, because her captain refused to deliver up a passenger in transit from Nicaragua to Guatemala upon demand of the military authorities of Honduras, our minister to that country under instructions protested against the wanton act and demanded satisfaction. The government of Honduras, actuated by a sense of justice and in a spirit of friendship, disavowed the illegal conduct of the officers and expressed sincere regret for the occurrence.

It is confidently anticipated that a satisfactory adjustment will soon be reached of the questions arising out of the seizure and use of American vessels by insurgents in Honduras and the subsequent denial by the successful government of commercial privileges to those vessels on that account.

Liberia.

A notable part of the southeasterly coast of Liberia, between the Cavally and San Pedro rivers, which for nearly half a century has been generally recognized as belonging to that republic by cession and purchase, has been claimed to be under the protectorate of France in virtue of agreements entered into by the native tribes, over whom Liberia's control has not been well maintained. More recently, negotiations between the Liberian representative and the French government resulted in the signature at Paris of a treaty whereby as an adjustment certain Liberian territory is ceded to France. This convention, at last advices, had not been ratified by the Liberian legislature and executive.

Feeling a sympathetic interest in the fortunes of the little commonwealth, the establishment and development of which were largely aided by the benevolence of our countrymen, and which constitutes the only independently sovereign state on the west coast of Africa, this government has suggested to the French government its earnest concern lest territorial impairment in Liberia should take place without her unrestrained consent.

Our Relations With Mexico

continue to be of that close and friendly nature which should always characterize the intercourse of two neighboring republics. The work of relocating the monuments marking the boundary between the two countries from Paso Del Norte to the Pacific is now nearly completed. The commission recently organized under the conventions of 1851 and 1859 it is expected will speedily settle disputes growing out of the shifting currents of the Rio Grande river east of El Paso.

The canal company has, unfortunately, become seriously financially embarrassed, but a generous treatment has been extended to it by the government of Nicaragua. The United States are especially interested in the successful achievement of the vast undertaking this company has in charge. That it should be accomplished under distinctively American auspices, and its enjoyment assured not only to the vessels of this country as a channel of communication between our Atlantic and Pacific seaboards, but to the ships of the world in the interests of civilization, is a proposition which, in my judgment, does not admit of question.

Guatemala has also been visited by the political vicissitudes which have afflicted her Central American neighbors; but the dissolution of its legislature and the proclamation of a dictatorship have been unattended with civil war.

An extradition treaty with Norway has recently been exchanged and proclaimed.

The extradition treaty with Russia, signed in March, 1887, and amended and confirmed by the senate in February last, was duly proclaimed last June.

The Samoan Squabble.

Led by a desire to compass differences and contribute to the restoration of order in Samoa, which for some years previous had been the scene of conflicting foreign pretensions and native strife, the United States, departing from its policy consecrated by a century of observance, entered, four years ago into the treaty of Berlin, thereby becoming jointly bound with England and Germany to establish and maintain Malietoa as king of Samoa. The treaty provided for a foreign court of justice; a municipal council for the district of Apia, with a foreign president thereof, authorized to advise the king; a tribunal for the settlement of native and foreign land titles and a revenue system for the kingdom. It entailed upon the three powers that part of the cost of the new government not met by the revenue of the island.

Early in the life of this triple protectorate, the native dissensions it was designed to quell revived. Rivals defied the authority of the new king, refusing to pay taxes and demanding the election of a ruler by native suffrage. Mataafa, an aspirant to the throne, and a large number of his native adherents, were in open rebellion on one of the islands. Quite lately, at the request of the other powers, and in fulfillment of its treaty obligation, this government agreed to unite in a joint military movement of such dimensions as would probably secure the surrender of the insurgents without bloodshed.

The warship Philadelphia was accordingly put under orders for Samoa, but before she arrived the threatened conflict was precipitated by King Malietoa's attack upon the insurgent camp. Mataafa was defeated and a number of his men killed. The British and German naval vessels present subsequently secured the surrender of Mataafa and his adherents. The defeated chief and 10 of his principal supporters were deported to a German island of the Marshall group, where they are held as prisoners under the joint responsibility and cost of the three powers.

This incident and the events leading up to it signally illustrates the impolicy of entangling alliances with foreign powers.

Spain Is Friendly.

More than 15 years ago this government preferred a claim against Spain in behalf of one of our citizens, for property seized and confiscated in Cuba. In 1886 the claim was adjusted, Spain agreeing to pay, unconditionally, as a fair indemnity, $1,500,000. A respectful but earnest note was recently addressed to the Spanish government, insisting upon prompt fulfillment of its long neglected obligation.

Other claims preferred by the United States against Spain, in behalf of American citizens for property confiscated in Cuba, have been pending for many years. At the time Spain's title to the Caroline islands was confirmed by arbitration, that government agreed that the rights which had been acquired there by American missionaries should be recognized and respected. It is sincerely hoped that this pledge will be observed by allowing our missionaries who were removed from Ponape to a place of safety by a United States warship during the late troubles between the Spanish garrison and the natives to return to their field of usefulness.

The reproduced caravel, Santa Maria, built by Spain and sent to the Columbian exposition, has been presented to the United States in token of amity and in commemoration of the event it was designed to celebrate. I recommend that, in accepting this gift, congress make grateful recognition of the sincere friendship which prompted it.

Trouble With Turkey.

Important matters have demanded attention in our relations with the Ottoman Porte. The firing and partial destruction by an unrestrained mob of one of the school buildings of Anatolia college, established by citizens of the United States at Marsovan, and the apparent indifference of the Turkish government to the outrage, notwithstanding the complicity of some of its officials, called for earnest remonstrance, which was followed by promises of reparation and punishment of the offenders.

Indemnity for the injury to the buildings has already been paid, permission to rebuild given, registration of the school property in the name of the American owners secured, and efficient protection guaranteed.

The Hawaiian Question.

It is hardly necessary for me to state that the questions arising from our relations with Hawaii have caused serious embarrassment. Just prior to the installation of the present administration the existing government had been suddenly overthrown.

A treaty of annexation had been negotiated between the provisional government of the islands and the United States and submitted to the senate for ratification. This treaty I withdrew for examination, and dispatched Hon. James H. Blount of Georgia to Honolulu as a special commissioner to make an impartial investigation of the circumstances attending the change of government and of all the conditions bearing upon the subject of the treaty.

After a thorough and exhaustive examination, Mr. Blount submitted to me his report, showing beyond all question that the constitutional government of Hawaii had been subverted with the active aid of our representative to that government and through the intimidation caused by the presence of an armed naval force of the United States, which was landed for that purpose at the instance of our minister. Upon the facts developed it seems to me the only honorable course for our government to pursue was to undue the wrong that had been done by those representing us, and to restore as far as practicable the status existing at the time of our forcible intervention.

With a view of accomplishing this result within the constitutional limits of executive power, and recognizing all our obligations and responsibilities growing out of any changed conditions brought about by our unjustifiable interference, our present minister at Honolulu has received appropriate instructions to that end. Thus far no information of the accomplishment of any definite results have been received from him. Additional advices are soon expected. When received they will be promptly sent to the congress, together with all other information at hand, accompanied by a special executive message fully detailing all the facts necessary to a complete understanding of the case, and presenting a history of all the material events leading up to the present situation.

Arbitration Where Diplomacy Fails.

By a concurrent resolution passed by the senate Feb. 14, 1890, and by the house on April 3 following, the president was requested "to invite, from time to time, as fit occasions may arise, negotiations with any government with which the United States has or may have diplomatic relations, to the end that any differences or disputes arising between the two governments which cannot be adjusted by diplomatic agency may be referred to arbitration and be peaceably adjusted by such means."

April 18, 1890, the international American conference of Washington, by resolution, expressed the wish that all controversies between the republics of America and the nations of Europe might be settled by arbitration, and recommended that the government of each nation represented in that conference should communicate this wish to all friendly powers. A favorable response has been received from Great Britain in the shape of a resolution adopted by parliament July 16 last, cordially sympathizing with the purpose in view, and expressing the hope that her majesty's government will lend ready co-operation to the government of the United States upon the basis of the concurrent resolution above quoted.

Our Ambassadors.

Since the passage of the act of March 3, 1893, authorizing the president to raise the grade of our envoys to correspond with the rank in which foreign countries accredit their agents here, Great Britain, France, Italy and Germany have conferred upon their representatives at this capital the title of ambassador, and I have responded by accrediting the agents of the United States in those countries with the same title.

A like elevation of mission is announced by Russia, and when made will be similarly met. This step fittingly comports with the position the United States hold in the family of nations.

During my former administration I took occasion to recommend a recast of the laws relating to the consular service, in order that it might become a more efficient agency in the promotion of the interest it was intended to subserve. The duties and powers of consuls have been expanded with the growing requirements of our foreign trade. Discharging important duties affecting our commerce and American citizens abroad, and in certain countries exercising judicial functions, these officers should be men of character, intelligence and ability.

Revenue Figures.

The secretary of the treasury reports that the receipts of the government from all sources during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1893, amounted to $461,716,561.94, and its expenditures to $459,374,674.29. There was collected from customs $205,355,016.73, and from internal revenue $161,027,623.93. Our dutiable imports amounted to $421,856,711, an increase of $52,453,907 over last year, and importations free of duty amounted to $444,544,211, a decrease from the preceding year of $13,455,447. Internal revenue receipts exceeded those of the preceding year by $7,147,445.32.

The total tax collected on distilled spirits was $94,720,260.55. On manufactured tobacco $31,889,711.74, and on fermented liquors $32,548,983.07. We exported merchandise during the year amounting to $847,665,194, a decrease of $182,612,954 from the preceding year. The amount of gold exported was larger than any previous year in the history of the government, amounting to $108,680,604, and exceeding the amount exported during the preceding year by $58,485,517. The sum paid from the treasury for sugar bounty was $9,375,130.88, an increase over the preceding year of $2,033,053.09.

It is estimated upon the basis of present revenue laws that the receipts of the government for the year ending June 3, 1894, will be $430,121,365.38, and its expenditures $458,121,365.38, resulting in a deficiency of $28,000,000. On the first day of November, 1893, the amount of money of all kinds in circulation, or not included in treasury holdings, was $1,718,544,682, an increase for the year of $112,404,947. Estimating our population at 67,426,000 at the time mentioned, the per capita circulation was $25.49. On the same date there was in the treasury gold bullion amounting to $96,657,273 and silver bullion which was purchased at a cost of $126,261,553.

Dealings In Silver.

The purchases of silver under the law of July 14, 1890, during the last fiscal year, aggregated 54,008,162.59 fine ounces, which cost $45,531,374.53. The total amount of silver purchased from the time that law became operative until the repeal of its purchasing clause on the first day of November, 1893, was 168,674,590.46 fine ounces, which cost $155,930,940.84. Between March 1, 1873, and Nov. 1, 1893, the government purchased, under all laws, 503,003,717 fine ounces of silver at a cost of $516,617,565. The silver dollars that have been coined under the act of July 14, 1890, number 36,087,285. The seigniorage arising from such coinage was $6,977,098.39, leaving on hand in the mints 140,699,760 fine ounces of silver, which cost $126,758,218.

Repeal of the Sherman Law.

The recent repeal of the provision of law regarding the purchase of silver bullion by the government as a feature of our monetary scheme has made an entire change in the complexion of our currency affairs. I do not doubt that the ultimate result of this action will be most salutary and far-reaching.

In the nature of things, however, it is impossible to know at this time precisely what conditions will be brought about by the change, or what, if any, supplementary legislation may, in the light of such conditions, appear to be essential or expedient. Of course, after the recent financial perturbation, time is necessary for the re-establishment of business confidence. When, however, through this restored confidence, the money which has been frightened into hoarding places is returned to trade and enterprise, a survey of the situation will probably disclose a safe path leading to a permanently sound currency, abundantly.

Government Bonds.

I desire also to earnestly suggest the wisdom of amending the existing statutes in regard to the issuance of government bonds. The authority now vested in the secretary of the treasury to issue bonds is not as clear as it should be, and the bonds authorized are disadvantageous to the government, both as the time of their maturity and rate of interest.

Immigration.

The superintendent of immigration, through the secretary of the treasury, reports that during the last fiscal year there arrived at our ports 440,793 immigrants. Of these 1083 were not permitted to land under the limits of the law, and 577 were returned to the country from which they came by reason of their having become public charges. The total arrivals were 141,034 less than for the previous year.

Quarantine Measures.

The secretary in his report gives an account of the operation of the marine hospital service and of the good work done under its supervision in preventing the entrance and spread of contagious diseases. The admonition of the last two years touching our public health and the demonstrated danger of the introduction of contagious diseases from foreign ports has invested the subject of national quarantine with increased interest.

A more general and harmonious system than now exists, acting promptly and constantly operating by preventive means to shield our country from the invasion of disease, and at the same time having due regard to the rights and duties of local agencies, would, I believe, add greatly to the safety of our people.

The Army.

The secretary of war reports that the strength of the army on Sept. 30 last was 25,778 enlisted men and 2144 officers. The total expenditures of the department for the year ending June 30, 1893, amounted to $51,966,074.89. Of this sum $1,092,581.95 was for salaries and contingent expenses, $23,377,828.35 for the support of the military establishment, $6,077,033.19 for miscellaneous objects, and $20,618,601.41 for public works. This latter sum includes $15,296,376.48 for river and harbor improvements and $3,266,141.20 for fortifications and other works of defense.

The total enrollment of the militia of the several states was on the 31st of October of the current year 112,597 officers and enlisted men. The officers of the army detailed for the inspection and instruction of this reserve of our military force report that increased interest and marked progress are apparent in the discipline and efficiency of the organization.

Neither Indian outbreaks nor domestic violence have called the army into service during the year, and the only active military duty required of it has been in the department of Texas, where violations of the neutrality laws of the United States and Mexico were promptly and efficiently dealt with by the troops, eliciting the warm approval of the civil and military authorities of both countries.

It is gratifying to note that we have begun to attain completed results in the comprehensive scheme of sea coast defense and fortification entered upon eight years ago. A large sum has been already expended, but the cost of maintenance will be inconsiderable as compared with the expense of construction and ordnance.

The manufacture of heavy ordnance keeps pace with current needs; but to render these guns available for the purposes they are designed to meet, emplacements must be prepared for them. Progress has been made in this direction, and it is desirable that congress by adequate appropriations should provide for the uninterrupted prosecution of this necessary work.

The work on the projected Chickamauga and Chattanooga military park has been prosecuted with zeal and judgment, and its opening will be celebrated during the coming year. Over nine square miles of the Chickamauga battlefield have been acquired, 25 miles of roadway have been constructed, and permanent tablets have been placed at many historical points, while the invitation to the states to mark the positions of their troops participating in the battle has been very generally accepted. The work of locating and preserving lines of battle at the Gettysburg battlefield is making satisfactory progress on the plans directed by the last congress.

Department of Justice.

The report of the attorney general contains the usual summary of the affairs and proceedings of the department of justice for the past year. I cannot too heartily indorse the proposition that the fee system as applicable to the compensation of United States attorneys, marshals, clerks of federal courts and United States commissioners, should be abolished with as little delay as possible.

If in addition to this reform another was inaugurated which would give to United States commissioners the final disposition of petty offenses within the grade of misdemeanors, especially these coming under the internal revenue laws, a great advance would be made toward a more decent administration of the criminal laws.

I heartily join the attorney general in recommending legislation fixing degrees of the crime of murder within federal jurisdiction, as has been done in many of the states; authorizing writs of error on behalf of the government in cases where final judgment is rendered against the sufficiency of an indictment or against the government upon any other question arising before actual trial; limiting the right of review in cases of felony punishable only by fine and imprisonment to the circuit court of appeals, and making speedy provision for the construction of such prisons and reformatories as may be necessary for the confinement of United States convicts.

The Postal Service.

The report of the postmaster general contains a detailed statement of the operations of the postoffice during the last fiscal year and much interesting information touching this important branch of the public service. The business of the mails indicates with absolute certainty the condition of the business of the country and depression in financial affairs inevitably and quickly reduces the postal revenues.

At a date when better times were anticipated it was estimated by his predecessor that the deficiency on June 30, 1893, would be but a little over $1,500,000. It amounted, however, to more than $5,000,000. At the same time, and under the influence of like anticipations, estimates were made for the current fiscal year ending June 30, 1894, which exhibited a surplus of revenue over expenditures of $872,245.71; but now, in view of the actual receipts and expenditures during that part of the current fiscal year already expired, the present postmaster general estimates that at its close, instead of a surplus, there will be a deficiency of nearly $8,000,000.

The total number of postoffices in the United States on the 30th day of June, 1893, was 68,403, an increase of 1284 over the preceding year. Of these 3360 are presidential, an increase in that class of 204 over the preceding year. Forty-two free delivery offices were added during the year to those already existing, making a total of 610 cities and towns provided with free delivery on June 30, 1893. Ninety-three other cities and towns are now entitled to this service under the law, but it has not been accorded them on account of insufficient funds to meet the expense of its establishment.

There were 6401 additions to the domestic money order offices during the last fiscal year, being the largest increase in any year since the inauguration of the system. The total number of these offices at the close of the year was 18,434. There were 13,309,785 money orders issued from these offices, being an increase over the preceding year of 1,240,293, and the value of these orders amounted to $127,576,433.65, an increase of $7,509,632. There were also issued during the year postal notes amounting to $12,903,076.

The total issue of money orders and postal notes for the year amounted to $150,821,348.24. The number of letters and packages mailed during the year for special delivery was 3,375,693, an increase over the preceding year of nearly 22 per cent. The special delivery stamps used upon these letters and packages amounted to $337,569.30, and the messengers' fees paid for their delivery amounted to $256,502.71, leaving a profit to the government of $80,076.59.

The railway mail service not only adds to the promptness of mail delivery at all offices, but it is the especial instrumentality which puts the smaller and way places in the service on an equality in that regard with the larger and terminal offices.

The Navy.

The report of the secretary of the navy contains a history of the operations of his department during the past year, and exhibits a most gratifying condition of the personnel of our navy. He presents a satisfactory account of the progress which has been made in the construction of vessels, and makes a number of recommendations to which attention is especially invited.

During the past six months the demands for cruising vessels have been many and urgent. There have been revolutions calling for vessels to protect American interests in Nicaragua, Guatemala, Costa Rica, Honduras, Argentine and Brazil, while the condition of affairs in Honolulu has required the constant presence of one or more ships. With all these calls upon our navy, it became necessary, in order to make up a sufficient fleet to patrol the Behring sea under the modus vivendi agreed upon with Great Britain, to detail to that service one vessel from the fish commission and three from the revenue marine.

Progress in the construction of new vessels has not been as rapid as was anticipated. There have been delays in the completion of unarmored vessels, but for the most part they have been such as as constantly occurring even in countries having the largest experience in naval shipbuilding. The most serious delays, however, have been in the work upon armored ships. The trouble has been the failure of contractors to deliver armor as agreed. The difficulties seem now, however, to have been all overcome, and armor is being delivered with satisfactory promptness.

While I am distinctly in favor of consistently pursuing the policy we have inaugurated of building up a thorough and efficient navy, I cannot refrain from the suggestion that the congress should carefully take into account the number of unfinished vessels on our hands and the depleted condition of our treasury, in considering the propriety of an appropriation at this time to begin new work.

Pensions.

The secretary of the interior has the supervision of so many important subjects that his report is of especial value and interest. On June 30, 1893, there were on the pension rolls 966,012 names, an increase of 89,944 over the number on the rolls June 30, 1892.

Of these there were 17 widows and daughters of revolutionary soldiers, 86 survivors of the war of 1812, 5425 widows of soldiers of the war, 21,518 survivors and widows of the Mexican war, 3882 survivors and widows of Indian wars, 284 army nurses, and 475,645 survivors and widows and children of deceased soldiers and sailors of the war of the rebellion. The latter number represents those pensioned on account of disabilities or death resulting from army and navy service. The number of persons remaining on the rolls June 30, 1893, who were pensioned under the act of June 27, 1890, which allows pensions on account of death and disability not chargeable to army service was 459,155.

The number added to the rolls during the year was 123,634, and the number dropped was 33,690. The first payments on pensions allowed during the year amounted to $33,756,549.93. This includes arrears, or the accumulation between the time from which the allowance of pension dates and the time of actually granting the certificate.

Although the law of 1890 permits pensions for disabilities not related to military service, yet as a requisite to its benefits a disability must exist incapacitating applicants "from the performance of manual labor to such a degree as to render them unable to earn a support."

The execution of this law in its early stages does not seem to have been in accord with its true intention; but toward the close of the last administration an authoritative construction was given to the statute, and since that time this construction has been followed. This has had the effect of limiting the operation of the law to its intended purpose.

I am unable to understand why frauds in the pension rolls should not be exposed and corrected with thoroughness and vigor. Every name fraudulently put upon these rolls is a wicked imposition upon the kindly sentiment in which pensions have their origin.

The sum expended on account of pensions for the year ending June 30, 1893, was $156,740,467.14. The commissioner estimates that $165,000,000 will be required to pay pensions during the year ending June 30, 1894.

Our Red Brethren.

Our Indians number about 248,000. Most of them are located on 161 reservations, containing 86,116,531 acres of land. About 110,000 of these Indians have, to a large degree, adopted civilized customs. Lands in severalty have been allotted to many of them. Such allotments have been made to 10,000 Indians during the last fiscal year, embracing about 1,000,000 acres.

The number of Indian government schools open during the year was 195, an increase of 12 over the preceding year. Of this total 170 were on reservations, of which 73 were boarding schools and 97 were day schools.

The law providing that, except in especial cases, army officers shall be detailed as Indian agents, it is hoped, will prove a successful experiment. There is danger of great abuses creeping into the protection of claims for Indian depredations, and I recommend that every possible safeguard be provided against the enforcement of unjust and fictitious claims of this description. The appropriations on account of the Indian bureau for the year ending June 30, 1894, amount to $7,954,962.99, a decrease as compared with the year preceding it of $387,131.95.

Agriculture.

The report of the secretary of agriculture shows that on March 7, 1893, there were upon upon its pay rolls 2430 employes. This number has been reduced to 1850 persons. In view of a depleted public treasury, and the imperative demand of the people for economy in the administration of their government, the secretary has entered upon the task of rationally reducing expenditures by the elimination from the pay rolls of all persons not needed for an efficient conduct of the affairs of the department.

During the first quarter of the present year the expenses of the department aggregate $345,876.70, as against $402,012.42 for the corresponding period of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1893. The secretary makes apparent his intention to continue this rate of reduction by submitting estimates for the next fiscal year less by $994,280 than for the present year.

The regulations of 1892 concerning Texas fever have been enforced during the last year, and the large stock yards of the country have been kept free from infection. Occasional local outbreaks have been largely such as could have been effectually guarded against by the owners of the affected cattle.

While contagious pleuro-pneumonia in cattle has been eradicated, animal tuberculosis, a disease widespread and more dangerous to human life than pleuro-pneumonia, is still prevalent. Investigations have been made during the past year as to the means of its communication and the method of its correct diagnosis.

The exports of agricultural products from the United States for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1892, attained the enormous figures of $800,000,000 in round numbers, being 78.7 per cent of our total exports. In the last fiscal year this aggregate was greatly reduced, but, nevertheless, reached $615,000,000, being 75.1 per cent of all American commodities exported.

The continued intelligent execution of the civil service law and the increasing approval by the people of its operation are most gratifying. The recent extension of its limitations and regulations to the employes at free delivery postoffices, which has been honestly and promptly accomplished by the commission, with the hearty co-operation of the postmaster general, is an immensely important advance in the usefulness of the system.

The course of civil service reform in this country instructively and interestingly illustrates how strong a hold a movement gains upon our people which has underlying it a sentiment of justice and right, and which at the same time promises better administration of their government. The law embodying this reform found its way to our statute book more from fear of the popular sentiment existing in its favor than from any love for the reform itself on the part of legislators, and it has lived and grown and flourished in spite of the covert as well as open hostility of spoilsmen, and notwithstanding querelous impracticability of many self-constituted guardians.

Beneath all the vagaries and sublimated theories which are attracted to it, there underlies this reform a sturdy common sense principle, not only suited to this mundane sphere, but whose application people are more and more recognizing to be absolutely essential to the most successful operation of their government, if not to its prosperity.

Tariff Reform.

After a hard struggle tariff reform is directly before us. Nothing so important claims our attention, and nothing so clearly presents itself as both an opportunity and a duty—an opportunity to deserve the gratitude of our fellow citizens, and a duty imposed upon us by our oft-repeated professions and by the emphatic mandate of the people. After full discussion our countrymen have spoken in favor of this reform, and they have confided the work of its accomplishment to the hands of those who are solemnly pledged to it.

Manifestly, if we are to aid the people directly through tariff reform, one of its most obvious features should be a reduction in present tariff charges upon the necessaries of life. The benefits of such a reduction would be palpable and substantial, seen and felt by thousands who would be better fed and better clothed and better sheltered. These gifts should be the willing benefactions of a government whose highest function is the promotion of the welfare of the people.

Not less closely related to our people's prosperity and well-being is the removal of restrictions upon the importation of the raw materials necessary to our manufactures. The world should be open to our national ingenuity and enterprise.

This cannot be while federal legislation, through the imposition of high tariff, forbids to American manufacturers as cheap materials as those used by their competitors. It is quite obvious that the enhancement of the price of our manufactured products resulting from this policy, not only confines the market for these products within our own borders, to the direct disadvantage of our manufacturers, but also increases their cost to our citizens.

The interests of labor are certainly, though indirectly, involved in this feature of our tariff system. The sharp competition and active struggle among our manufacturers to supply the limited demand for their goods soon fill the narrow market to which they are confined. Then follows a suspension of work in mills and factories, a discharge of employes and distress in the homes of our workingmen.

Even if the often disproved assertion could be made good, that a lower rate of wages would result from free raw materials and low tariff duties, the intelligence of our workingmen leads them quickly to discover that their steady employment, permitted by free raw materials, is the most important factor in their relation to tariff legislation.

A measure has been prepared by the congressional committee embodying tariff reform on the lines herein suggested, which will be promptly submitted for legislative action. It is the result of much patriotic and unselfish work, and I believe it deals with its subject consistently and as thoroughly as existing conditions permit.

I am satisfied that the reduced tariff duties provided for in the proposed legislation, added to existing internal revenue taxation, will, in the near future, though perhaps not immediately, produce sufficient revenue to meet the needs of the government.

The committee, after full consideration, and to provide against a temporary deficiency which may exist before the business of the country adjusts itself to the new tariff schedule, have wisely embraced in their plan a few additional internal revenue taxes, including a small tax upon incomes derived from certain corporate investments.

These new assessments are not only absolutely just and easily borne, but they have the further merit of being such as can be remitted without unfavorable business disturbance whenever the necessity of their imposition no longer exists.

In my great desire for the success of this measure I cannot restrain the suggestion that its success can only be attained by means of unselfish counsel on the part of the friends of tariff reform and as a result of their willingness to subordinate personal desires and ambitions to the general good.

The local interests affected by the proposed reform are so numerous and so varied that if all are insisted upon the legislation embodying the reform must inevitably fail.

In conclusion, my intense feeling of responsibility impels me to invoke for the manifold interests of a generous and confiding people the most scrupulous care, and to pledge my willing support to every legislative effort for the advancement of the greatness and prosperity of our beloved country.

GROVER CLEVELAND.
Executive Mansion,
WASHINGTON, Dec. 4, 1893.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

The Earl of Warwick is dead.

Saxon mill operatives in Providence returned to work.

The town of Thorton, Miss., was destroyed by fire.

Annapolis cadets defeated West Point cadets at football.

The Philadelphia race track was closed by the mayor's orders.

American yachtsmen may challenge for the Victoria gold cup.

John Manyon of Cambridge, Mass., was struck and killed by a locomotive.

A tramp attempted to burn an old man to death at Egg Harbor City, N. J.

The Wilson House property at North Adams, Mass., was sold for $125,000.

The street of Cairo dance was stopped by Inspector Williams of New York.

Chicago savings banks reduced dividends to depositors from 4 to 3 per cent.

The locked-out hatters at Danbury, Conn., say they are prepared for a long fight.

Dr. Defreitas of Oporto was sentenced to eight years in solitary confinement for murder.

Two men were seriously injured by the caving in of a water pipe trench in Newton, Mass.

Several people were injured by a railroad accident at the Broad street station, Philadelphia.

The recent anarchistic plot to kill Chancellor Caprivi was also intended to end the life of the kaiser.

The Grand Trunk railway freight agent at Niagara Falls, Ont., is short in his accounts and missing.

James Whalen of Fall River, Mass., was run over by a freight train in that city. He will not survive.

C. Arnold Weaver, aged 72, for 55 years a ship chandler of New London, Conn., died of pneumonia.

Dr. N. G. H. Pulsifer, a prominent physician and wealthy citizen of Waterville, Me., died of pneumonia, aged 69.

Pauline Cushman, the female scout, was found dying in her house at New York from the effects of morphine poisoning.

While playing in the meadow at East Hartford, Conn., two boys found a cardboard box containing forty-eight counterfeit dimes dated 1886.

Arthur Sibley, aged 8, and George Bigbee, 11, while playing on a sandbank in Providence, were buried under a mass of sand, but were dug out alive.

Contrary to general expectations, the will of the late Dr. Henry Bronson contains no public bequests. He had been a generous giver during his life to benevolent and public institutions.

THE MARBLEHEAD

Will Have a Speed Trial on Wednesday, Weather Permitting.

NEW LONDON, Conn., Dec. 4.—The new cruiser Marblehead has arrived in the harbor after a slow run from New York, coming down the sound under half steam. She proceeded in a fierce snow storm, rain and high winds. The dispatch boat Dolphin and the lighthouse steamer Fern followed her in and yesterday afternoon the historic Kearsarge and the dynamite cruiser Vesuvius plowed their way into the harbor during the hard rain.

The speed trial will take place Wednesday if the weather permits. The course is between Stratford and Saybrook ranges, 36 nautical miles. The ship will be cleaned and made ready today for the trial. The course will be gone over by Captain Cooper and Commander West. Tuesday the ship will be inspected.

Two or More Lives Lost.

CALAIS, Me., Dec. 4.—A fire broke out in the Pettigrove house, a second-class hotel on Main street. The hotel was totally destroyed, together with several dwellings adjoining and in the rear. William Armstrong, James Hooper, John Janes, Peter Kennedy and John Moore occupied rooms in the third story. The three former jumped or fell from windows to the frozen ground below. Armstrong's back was broken and he was fatally injured. Hooper's leg was broken and he was bruised, and Janes sprained his shoulder and was bruised. If there are no internal injuries both will recover. Kennedy and Moore are missing and without doubt they perished in the flames.

Extra Session Killed Him.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.—Charles J. Hayes, who for 15 years had reported the regular house proceedings for the press, is dead. Always of a nervous temperament and never ceasing in his application to his duty, he broke down towards the end of the extra session. Mr. Hayes was a national as well as a local figure, and was known to every public man who has been in congress in recent years, and by them as well as by his newspaper associates he was loved and respected.

Bank Teller Missing.

SALEM, Mass., Dec. 4.—The sudden departure, under a cloud, of Clarence Murphy of the Salem Savings bank was a surprise to all who know him. The charge against him now is that of the larceny of $500. An official of the bank had occasion to make some investigation of the bank's affairs and to interrogate Murphy regarding them. Murphy immediately fled.

HE DECLINES

Van Alen Will Not Be Ambassador.

INTERESTING CORRESPONDENCE WITH THE PRESIDENT.

Thinks It Unwise to Accept the Office.

NEW YORK, Dec. 4.—The following correspondence between Hon. J. J. Van Alen and the president and department of state is made public and is self explanatory:

NEWPORT, R.I., Nov. 20, 1893.

To the Hon. Walter Q. Gresham, Secretary of State:

SIR—I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 28th of October, in which you officially notify me that the president, by and with the consent of the senate, has appointed me ambassador to Italy. I have given the matter my most serious and careful attention, and, as the result of my reflections, have concluded to ask you to express to the president my decision not to accept the office tendered me.

I must beg that you will not infer from this action any lack of appreciation on my part of the honor conferred. On the contrary, I fully comprehend the dignity, importance and responsibility of the position, and, having this realization, I may frankly add that the nomination was extremely gratifying to me—not in a personal sense merely, but more particularly because of the opportunity afforded me of representing my country in such a manner as I hoped might be satisfactory to the American people and creditable to the administration.

Among the comments upon my nomination which appeared in the public press, one charge only merits attention. The charge was that I received the appointment in return for a contribution of $50,000 to the Democratic national campaign fund. While my nomination was in the senate it did not seem fitting and proper for me to offer more than an explicit denial. Now, however, when my action cannot be fairly attributed to purely selfish motives, it seems to me that a repetition of that denial, which I make without qualification, should be sufficient for any honorable man.

I have never denied, and do not now deny, that I contributed to the campaign fund—not $50,000, but yet a considerable sum of money. I did not do so until I had made myself familiar with the methods of the campaign, as conducted by the national Democratic committee. I visited the Democratic headquarters and was shown the great work being done.

An expenditure vast in proportion was being made to bring home to the American people the truths upon which the welfare of the country depended. Hundreds of speakers, too poor to pay their own expenses, were being helped to do a patriotic duty by the national committee and a vast amount of literature was being distributed free to awaken the public mind on the questions pending in the campaign. The Democratic party had no favored interests to assist and was obliged to rely on individuals for necessary financial assistance. Hence my contribution.

I frankly admit that, until after the appointment had been made, it never once occurred to my mind that my contribution could be used to my injury. I may add that, although I have endeavored to study without bias the arguments which have been advanced, I cannot even now perceive that it is any less creditable or patriotic for one to aid with his means a cause in which he believes than with his voice or pen.

My fitness for the position has been generally conceded, but the fact of my contribution to the campaign fund has been considered as making it improper for me to conceive this appointment.

At all events it is clear I find myself in a false position with reference to this office and appointment. It therefore seems to me sufficient to add that self-respect compels me to adopt the only alternative, and to decline the high office to which I have been appointed.

I have the honor to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,
J. J. VAN ALEN.

Cleveland's Reply.

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
WASHINGTON, Nov. 22.

Hon. J. J. Van Alen:

MY DEAR SIR—The secretary of state has submitted to me your letter in which you tender your resignation as ambassador to Italy. I hasten to express my earnest wish that you will reconsider your conclusion. The sentiments contained in your letter do credit to your conscience and Americanism, but you must allow me to dissent from their application in this case.

I did not select you for nomination to the Italian mission without satisfying myself of your entire fitness for the place; I am now better convinced of your fitness than ever. You know, and I know, that all the malignant criticism that has been indulged in regarding the appointment has no justification, and that the decent people who have doubted its propriety have been misled, or have missed the actual considerations upon which it rests. We shall not yield to the noise and clamor which have arisen from those conditions.

My personal preference should enter slightly into your final determination; but so far as I have such preference it is emphatical that you accept the honorable office conferred upon you and vindicate by the discharge of its duties the wisdom and propriety of your selection.

Awaiting your early reply, I am,
Yours sincerely,
GROVER CLEVELAND.

Van Alen's Final Answer.

NEWPORT, R. I., Nov. 25, 1893.

To the President:

SIR—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 22d inst. In reply, allow me to thank you most sincerely and heartily for the very kind and flattering sentiments you express. For the reasons I have already stated in my letter to the secretary of state, I feel that I cannot accept the high office to which I have been appointed.

My only regret in this decision, which I must beg you to consider as final, is that it is contrary to the personal preference which you so kindly express. But I cannot think it would be advisable for me to invite further misrepresentation by taking advantage of your generosity.

Again thanking you for your most gracious words, and with an earnest hope for the continuance for the successes which have already marked your second administration,

I beg to remain, sir,
With much respect,
Your obedient servant,
J. J. VAN ALEN.

Michael Hennessey's Case.

NEW MILFORD, Conn., Dec. 4.—Michael Hennessey, who is accused of pushing his wife into the fire while drunk, and also of cruelty to animals by starving, was tried on the latter charge and held in $1000 bail. His wife's injuries are thought to be fatal.

Not Guilty.

LITCHFIELD, Conn., Dec. 4.—Mrs. Jane Mannering was acquitted of the charge of murdering her husband, in the superior court. Mannering was a bad character.

A Tribute to Conkling.

NEW YORK, Dec. 4.—Without the slightest ceremony, with no assembly of people, no word of eulogy, no note of music, the bronze statue of Roscoe Conkling was unveiled in Madison square. The workmen lifted ladders in a drizzling rain and unwound the wrapped sheeting that enclosed the fine bronze figure. The statue presents a noble appearance, representing Conkling in the attitude he adopted when delivering some oration.

He Attended Ball Games.

BOSTON, Dec. 4.—Alphonso H. Hussey sued to recover $315 from Bowditch, Clapp & Pierce for alleged breach of contract in discharging him before the expiration of his time. Hussey was discharged because he attended a game of baseball. Judge Parmenter decided that the cause was sufficient and found for the defendants.

SUN WEATHER BULLETIN.

ALMANAC FOR MONDAY, DEC. 4.

SUN RISES.....	6 58	MOON RISES..	2 17 AM
SUN SETS.....	4 12		7 32 AM
LENGTH OF DAY..	9 14	FULL SEA	.. 8 01 PM

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.—Forecast for New England: Rain, beginning as snow in Maine; clearing today, except in Maine; winds becoming northwesterly; increasingly colder.

LOCAL NEWS.

Smoke Tower's Corner cigar.

Is Lowell to have another typhoid epidemic this winter?

The Old Ladies' Home fair opens in Huntington and Jackson halls tomorrow.

Robt. Marden, youngest son of State Treasurer Marden, is ill with typhoid fever.

The Lowell and Reading street railway has been granted locations in Tewksbury and Billerica.

Mr. Joseph P. Battles has left Chicago for Indianapolis where he will be located for some weeks.

Postman Henry E. Gray of Hampshire street is happy over the arrival of a new girl at his home.

The Ward Two democrats will hold a rally in the West Third street precinct room Wednesday evening.

Mr Percy P. Stiles was 60 years of age on Thursday last. He has been in the grocery business for 45 years.

Mrs. Ames and her daughter entertained a party of forty young people at her home on Andover street, Saturday evening.

Mathew Clark, a man 60 years of age, is lying in a critical condition at St. John's hospital, as the result of a fall down the stairs in his house, in Clark's court, off Jefferson street.

A correspondent of the Mail states that there are no Armenian girls or women in Lowell and gives as a reason that it is difficult for them to leave the Turkish domains. The men after leaving prefer for wives women of other nationalities.

In anticipation of lower prices consequent upon the tariff bill, O'Donnell & Gilbride announce a grand "free trade" bargain sale, which will begin tomorrow and include every department of their store. Read about it on second page.

Wm. T. Entwistle of Portsmouth, N. H., was in Lowell Friday investigating the performance of the Emergency Hand Fire Extinguisher in extinguishing the fire in THE SUN office. Mr. Entwistle will be the general agent for the extinguisher for Maine and New Hampshire.

Owing to lack of a quorum, there was no meeting of the Central Labor union yesterday afternoon. During the afternoon the secretary of the legislative committee reported that he has received answers from 12 candidates for the city council, in reply to the questions sent out by the committee.

The Richmond, Va., Star says: "Mr. John Hill of Norfolk, and John L. Stevens, Esq., of Lowell, Mass., are the guests of Mr. William Wirt Haley, Captain Oliver Mountcastle, and Otto Wise, Esq. Mr. Stevens has not visited this city before since 1865. He is past sachem of Passaconaway Tribe of Red Men of Lowell, Mass. Both are volunteer firemen.

The entertainment at the Women's branch of the People's club was carried out under the direction of Miss Elva A. Smith. The program was as follows: W. A. Severance flute and piccolo solos; Miss Lillian M. Dodge readings; John Boyd and Miss Elva A. Smith, vocal solos; Miss Smith and Miss Severance ocarina duet; Miss Smith and Mr. Boyd, vocal duet; Miss Smith ocarina solo, and Mr. Firth and W. F. Trumbell accompanists.

Missionaries Were on Deck.

The Congregational churches of the city observed yesterday as a sort of rally day in the interest of the foreign missionary work as represented by the American board.

In the morning, Rev. Dr. C. C. Creegan preached at the First church, Rev. Dr. Judson Smith at the Highland church, Rev. Dr. Robert Hume at the Kirk street church, Rev. J. L. Barton at the High street church, and Rev. H. Kingman at the John street church.

In the evening a union service of the down town churches was held at the First Congregational church and addresses were delivered by Drs. Smith and Hume and Mr. Barton. Dr. Creegan spoke at the Pawtucket church and Rev. H. Kingman at the Eliot church.

Some Militia News.

Mr. Albert O. Davidson, selected for the position of commissary general on the staff of Gov. Greenhalge, enlisted at the age of 21 from Dracut, and served as corporal in K company, 6th Massachusetts infantry during its nine months' term of service.

Col. Henry Parsons, the popular commander of the 8th infantry, M. V. M. is an aldermanic candidate in the coming municipal election in Marlboro.

It was rumored at headquarters Saturday that Lieut.-Col. Herbert L. Burrell, medical director 1st brigade, M. V. M., would be the new surgeon general.

The last of the militia payrolls have gone from the adjutant general's office to the auditor for settlement. 903 rolls, embracing 30,720 names, were made on account of duty required by law.

GUBERNATORIAL GOSSIP.

How the Governor-elect Spends His Time in Boston.

Gov-elect Greenhalge is by no means an idle individual in these halcyon political days. He comes to Boston almost daily, where he meets his private secretary, Henry A. Thomas of Weymouth, and puts in several hours of hard work, giving directions for the disposition of the thousand and one matters that are brought to his attention, says the Globe. Then, too, there are hundreds of people who want to see him on what they consider questions of great moment. Few of them, however, run the gauntlet of the quiet, affable, gentlemanly, persuasive private secretary. Some have suggestions to offer relative to the inaugural now in hand. Others wish to urge their claims for a colonelcy on the staff, and then there is that large body of individuals who imagine that the governor of Massachusetts is a millionaire and philanthropist.

One man wants a recommendation as a sleight-of hand man. Another wants to know what the governor elect thinks of the Bible. Another wants him to join one of the leading social clubs in the Back Bay. An inventor wishes to interest him in a new electric contrivance. And so the examples of man's peculiarities, to say nothing of the women's, might be further extended. A big job it is to see all these callers, hear their tales unfolded, and send them away happy. All this is left to private secretary Thomas, who accomplishes it with dispatch.

Just now Mr. Greenhalge is as much taken up with his staff appointments as he is with the consideration of his inaugural. Mr. Thomas says that it is going to be a vigorous document and that it will be a radical departure from the lines penned by former republican governors.

The governor elect has disposed of the half dozen places on his staff that do not come within the military meaning of the law, and another batch is to be announced in a few days or perhaps before. The present appointments are all personal friends, and were strong Greenhalge supporters in the canvass for the nomination.

Wall paper at 18 Church street.

When in doubt, smoke Old Hundred.

T. C. Lee, Fire Insurance, Donovan Bl'dg.

Yesterday marked the beginning of the season of Advent.

E. G. Parker, 21 E. Merr'k st., sells best Haxall flour in the world for $4.90 per bbl.

Governor elect Greenhalge has been admitted to membership in the Highland club.

Patten & Co. have the finest potted plants and cut flowers in the city, Shedd's block, Central street.

The Billerica town meeting in March is likely to be held in Union hall, at the north end of the town.

The man killed by the cars in New Jersey last week was John Burke of this city, and not Henry Bailey as first reported.

The greatest favor you can confer on friends is to give them your photo. The place to get photos taken is at Marion's, Barristers hall.

At a meeting of the Young Men's Catholic Literary society yesterday, two new members were admitted and John Shea was elected recording secretary.

A very successful rehearsal of the opera "Mikado" which is to be produced in February, for the benefit of the Sacred Heart church was held in the Mathew Temperance Institute hall yesterday afternoon.

Mr. Dan Hart, the well known gentlemen's furnishing goods salesman, has accepted a position as floor walker with the Merrimack Clothing company, where he will be pleased to meet his former friends and customers.

The next union meeting of the local Union of Christian Endeavor of Lowell and vicinity will be at the Westminster Presbyterian church, Tyler street, Tuesday evening, December 5, at 7.45 o'clock. The meeting will open with a praise service, after which there will be an open parliament on "What are you as a society doing in temperance work?" The principal speaker of the evening will be Mr. James L. Gordon, secretary of the Boston Y. M. C. A.

No License Rallies.

Rallies in favor of no license were held in Huntington hall yesterday afternoon and evening. In the afternoon the exercises were presided over by W. W. Sherman, and when "The old oaken bucket" had been sung by Miss Hathaway, the presiding officer urged his hearers to vote "no" and save the young men.

Rev. O. E. Mallory was the next speaker, and believed that high license and local option were humbugs, and that they should vote not only for no license, but for men who would enforce a no license law. As is usual in no license speeches, Cambridge was introduced as an example of the good which no license can do.

Rev. H. W. O. Millington after making a short reference to the school question said that the saloons threatened the homes. He contended that by abolishing the license fee prohibition's chances were better. He wanted free rum instead of license.

The exercises closed with an address by Alfred Nichols.

At the evening session J. M. Spurr presided and Mr. and Mrs. Beveridge, the temperance singers, rendered selections. Prayer offered and remarks made by Philetus Burnham and Rev. Mr. Osgood.

CLEVER COUNTERFEITERS.

Some One Has Put Good Looking $2 Bills on the Market.

A most ingenious counterfeit is being floated hereabouts. Its presence has just been detected by the treasury officials. J. J. Todd, who has been a money clerk for 21 years, declared that it is the cleverest work that he has ever seen, and to him is due its detection.

The counterfeit is a $2 bill of the department series of 1886, check letter B and plate letter 2235. It bears the Hancock head and the signatures of J. W. Hyatt and W. S. Rosecrans.

It is remarkable because the makers have obtained the silk fiber for use in its construction, which was heretofore deemed impossible.

The weak points in the bill are these: The "J" (in J. W. Hyatt's name) is directly under the "D" of "Washington, D. C." It should be between the D and C. The "numbering" of the bill is fair, but the ultramarine blue used is of a lighter shade than it should be.

The color of the seal is very much lighter than the genuine, being a light instead of a dark pink. The head of Hancock is a trifle narrow, the mouth a little open (not correct and the eyes are looking upward instead of forward.

A FEMALE BRIGADE

WILL INVADE THE POLLING PRECINCTS DEC. 12TH.

Saturday's Session of the Registrars a Remarkable one—Ward Six Leads in the Work of Getting Women Into Politics.

Its all over.

Registration closed with a rush Saturday evening and all day yesterday, the registrars and their clerks worked hard, figuring out the number of names registered and classifying them on the list of voters.

From 12 o'clock Saturday noon till 10 o'clock in the evening, women flocked to the registrars office and at times, the lower corridor was uncomfortably crowded with the fair sex. One amusing incident was to listen to a woman who came to get registered and who talked about "driving out those foreigners." When she got as far as the clerk's desk, she was asked "how old she was?" "Must I answer that?" she replied. "Certainly," said the clerk. "I am 43 years old" was the reply.

"Where were you born?"

"I was born in England."

"Where was your husband born?"

"In England."

"Is he a voter?"

"No."

"Where was your father born?"

"In England."

"Is he a voter?"

"No."

"Then you cannot register."

Imagine the surprise of this woman who only a few moments previous talked about "driving out those foreigners," when she found herself driven out without being able to register, because she was not qualified.

The total registration during the day was about 1007 women and 226 men. Ward Six turned out a large number of women, and the efforts of the republicans to turn out a large women's vote and save the public schools served as a boomerang, for the majority of women registered from Ward Six were democrats.

The number of registered men voters is approximately figured at 14,500 an unusually large number.

Mr. Bonger has registered 356 women which is 56 more than his republican opponent is supposed to have registered. In this ward alone the check lists will total over 2000 names which means an average of more than one vote a minute must be polled in each precinct on election day.

Female registration in Wards One, Two and Four is quite heavy.

Dr. Colburn DENTIST 53 MERK ST.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

THE CAMPAIGN.

SOME FEATURES OF THE MAYOR'S POLICY ASSAILED.

Reply to the Tirades of the Citizen—Tim O'Rous Makes Himself an Issue by Assailing Democrats—His Attacks Will Not Shield Republican Trickery.

Dear Sir—I crave a few lines in your paper to answer some of the mis-statements of Tim O'Rous.

The hog-wash spread upon the columns of the Citizen by this irresponsible and non-tax paying individual is as laughable and mirth-provoking as some of the choice tid-bits of Rabelais, were it not that some people who do not know the persons whom he attacks are apt to take his filth as true.

He says he is not an issue as a part of this government but as the mouthpiece of Pickman whose creature he is, he is very much an issue in this campaign, more so than Michael J. Garvey, who as an honest citizen is battling to protect his name and that of his family against the attacks of this man whose life in any aspect would suffer by comparison with this same Garvey.

He says that "Mayor Pickman is on record as having protested against the needless expenditure of money." Pickman has never put himself on record as so protesting except on a few measures directly favoring the working people. As the head of a most extravagant government he has signed loan after loan which he allowed to be saddled on the city.

He vetoed the Saturday half holiday for the city laborers; he vetoed the Fourth of July appropriation and others which would have favored the people.

As a financier we are asked to compare Pickman with Mr. Charles M. Williams. This is but another evidence that on his return to his work after his Thanksgiving dinner, then with a full stomach he is still suffering with his chronic complaint, an empty head. Pickman and Williams, shades of the gods, Williams a steady sensible man of business, Pickman a vacillating politician.

"Tim" further sets up Mayor Pickman as a friend of the G. A. R. Let us see what he has proven himself. He opposed the G. A. R. in every way in their endeavors to gain an entrance to Memorial hall and when confronted by the indignant veterans for his reasons, crept behind a flimsy legal pretext, which as a lawyer he knew at best was a mere technicality. With Pickman the thought and wish was to oppose the veteran. Judging him by his acts he has not one kindly feeling for them. Veterans what has he ever done for you?

Mayor Pickman is on record as having gone into the committee on lands and buildings for the express purpose of making a motion to allow the American Order of Mechanics to raise the flag over the High School. In doing this Pickman was usurping the power of the committee. Was this the act of a man who was honest and fair, was this the act of a broad minded man who, as the head of a great city had only the harmony of society at heart or was it the act of a fanatic?

"Tim" says that on licenses "Pickman had not broken his promises." This foolish statement is not believed by the merest tyro in politics, Pickman had his full share of licenses which were parceled out to the chosen ones by his pliant tools in the board of aldermen but there were not enough to go around hence the dire threats that fill the air, which are the forebodings of his sure desert. Pickman on licenses played fast and loose and it remains to be seen if he and Hugh Montgomery will go on deceiving the public on temperance.

Tim O'Rous imagines that by slashing at democrats the faults, the iniquities of republicans will escape criticism, but wait. Election day is yet a week ahead.

Yours for democracy,

EX-COUNCILMAN.

Louis Alexander,

Formerly of 5th avenue, New York, successor to Emerson, importing tailor, 65 Central street, has the latest novelties. Makes fine work a specialty. Is sure to please you.

Buy Sugar at Dickson's,

Only 5 cents a pound for the best granulated, 20 pounds for $1. Delivered free to purchases of our choice teas and coffees. Dickson Bros., 68 Merrimack street.

Money loaned on endorsed notes, personal securities and second mortgages on real estate by J. B. Swift, 9 Barristers hall. Telephone 405-4.

A discussion which took place the other evening among a number of old smokers was as to the merits of the best Cigar and the honors easily came to

Curfew 10c. Cigar.

WE BREAK ALL PREVIOUS RECORDS FOR LOW PRICES.

119, 121, 123 Merrimack Street.

Moir Bros.' Great Panic Clearance Sale

CONTINUES TODAY, CONTINUES TODAY, and all this week, at the same Ridiculous Prices.

Small Wares Dept.

Imporial Velvet Dress Binding, 5c for bunch of 3 yards.

10c Steel Thimbles, 1½c.

10c flat Corset Lace, 2c for a doz.

25c Jet Head Shawl Pins, 2½c doz.

5c Best Roberts' Needles, 1½c a paper.

5c. Willimantic Spool Cotton, 2c spool.

8c. best Irish Linen Thread, 2c spool.

15c DeLong Hook and Eyes. Clearance sale price 3½c a dozen.

8c best Hook and Eyes. Clearance sale price 1c a dozen.

8c best Safety Pins. Clearance sale price 1c a dozen.

12c Safety Pins, Clearance sale price 4c a dozen.

All sizes Clinton's Safety Pins, always sold for 12 and 10c. Clearance sale price 7c a dozen

15c Ivory Buttons. Clearance sale price 4c a dozen.

7c Golf's best Braid. Clearance price 3c a roll.

5c English common Pins. Clearance sale price 2 papers for 1c, a paper of 360 pins.

5c Hair Pins. Clearance sale price 2 papers for 1c.

Best 20c Tracing Sheets. Clearance sale price 6c each.

Best Darning Cotton. Clearance sale price 2 cards for 1c

Best Scissors, always sold for 50c. Clearance sale price 19c a pair.

Large spools basting Cotton, always sold for 5c. Clearance sale price 2c a spool.

29c best covered Dress Steels. Clearance sale price 10c a set.

12 dozen 15c Agate Buttons for 4c for 12 dozen.

10c Cutler's best Spool Silk 4c a spool.

10c Spools Belding's black Silk only, all letters. Clearance sale price 4c a spool.

5c Spools black silk Button Hole Twist. Clearance sale price 2c a spool.

Silk Ribbons.

1 lot Silk Ribbons, 3 ins. wide, all shades. Panic clearance sale price 3c yard.

1 lot Silk Ribbons, All-silk, worth 12c. Clearance sale price 5c a yard.

1 lot Silk Ribbons, always sold for 15c. Clearance sale price 8c yard,

1 lot Silk Ribbons. Clearance sale price 10c per yard.

No "5" All-silk heavy Satin Ribbon in every shade for fancy work. The usual price is 10c, this week 7c per yard.

No "7" in the same Ribbon, in every shade, always 19c, for this week 9c. a yard

No. "9" All-Silk heavy Satin Ribbon, in every color, for fancy work, always 25c, for this week 11c yard.

No. "12" in the same, Satin Ribbons in every color to match every shade, always 33c, our price this week 14c yard,

Hosiery Dept.

60 dozen Ladies' All-Wool Derby Ribbed Fast Black Seamless Hose, all sizes, always sold for 25c. Clearance sale price, 15c pair, 2 pairs for 25c.

Children's Fast Black Cotton Hosiery, all sizes, always sold for 12c.

Panic clearance sale price 3c pair.

Children's extra Ipswich Fast Black Cotton Hose sizes 6 to 9 in., always sold for 19c.

Panic clearance sale price 9c pair.

Children's All-wool Fast Black Derby Ribbed Hosiery, always sold for 25c.

Panic clearance sale price 15c each.

Children's fine Cashmere Wool Hosiery, always sold for 50c.

Panic clearance sale price 25c pair.

And hundreds of other new lots will be put in our other departments.

On Friday next grand opening of our GIGANTIC HOLIDAY DEPARTMENT. $10,000 worth of Newest Holiday Goods, direct from the manufacturers. Be sure and call on opening day, Friday next.

XX

MOIR BROS. & CO. 119, 121 and 123 Merrimack St.

-THE-

Merrimack Clothing Co.

MERRIMACK CORNER.

"GUESS NOT."

Our prices are not so high as the quality and appearance of our goods would lead you to believe, "MR. SO AND SO."

Standing at the Windows

A few evenings ago a stranger made the remark to a companion that our goods seemed lovely, but guessed the prices were high. We overheard the remark and felt like chiming in with a correction, but prudence and good manners forbade it, so we let it go.

A Host of Happy Patrons

Are convinced of our merits as reliable clothing dealers, even thus early in our career, and are sounding our praises on the outside.

Within the ramparts we are doing our share and we use our goods as the argument. Very convincing, very.

The Merrimack Clothing Company.

I. A. O'HEARN, Manager. Opposite City Hall.

O'DONNELL & GILBRIDE

DISCOUNT THE TARIFF BILL.

$40,000.00 WORTH

-OF-

CARPETS AND FURNITURE

TO BE SACRIFICED IN ANTICIPATION OF

FREE WOOL AND LUMBER.

UNPARALLELED RESULTS FOR YOUR MONEY AT THIS

FREE TRADE SALE

Everybody knows the effect Free Wool and Lumber will have on the prices of Carpets and Furniture. Lower Prices must of necessity prevail. Therefore, anticipating the passage of the Bill, we have decided to discount its effect by offering our entire stock of Carpets and Furniture at

FREE TRADE PRICES.

The more we do the better we can do it. In these days of hustle and push minutes count for dollars, and this great all-providing place of ours

Saves your Time, Saves your Cash, Saves your Patience

In this great Free Trade Sale which begins

TUESDAY MORNING, PROMPTLY AT 8.30 O'CLOCK,

We will demonstrate to your entire satisfaction that on an expenditure of $25 we can save you at least $7 to $10. Larger or smaller amounts in same proportion. Here are several unmatchable values:—

Carpet Department.

10,000 yds. of C. C. Carpets in a variety of patterns, regular price 35c.
Free Wool Price 20c. per yd.

30 pieces of extra Super Carpets, regular price 62c.
Free Wool Price 45c. per Yard.

20 pieces of Tapestry Carpets, sold to date 75c.
Free Wool Price 45c. per yd.

40 pieces of Tapestry Carpets, extra quality, regular price 85c.
Free Wool Price 59c. per yd.

Alex. Smith's Moquettes, best quality, new colorings, regular price $1.50.
Free Wool Price 98c. per yd.

Best quality 5-frame Body Brussels, never sold less than $1.35.
Free Wool Price 98c. per yd.

Best quality 2-ply extra Super Lowell Ingrain Carpets, regular price 75c.
Free Wool Price 55c. per yd.

1 lot of Art Squares, best quality, sold to date $1.10.
Free Wool Price 83c. per yd.

70 rolls of best Inserted Cotton Warp Matting, never sold less than 60c.
New Tariff Price 39c. per yd.

500 best Holland Shades, fixtures complete, including nickel pull.
New Tariff price 25c. each.

400 Fur Rugs 72x30 excellent colors, well made, regular price $6.50.
New Tariff Price $4.98 each.

1000 Jute Oriental Rugs, size 54x27, regular price $2.25.
New Tariff Price $1.35 each.

5000 Brush and Fibre Mats, various sizes, regular prices $1.25 to $2.50.
New Tariff Prices 75c. to $1.25.

1 lot of Genuine Japanese Rugs from door mat to sofa size, regular prices $1.50 to $10.00.
New Tariff Prices 75c. to $6.98 each.

Lace Curtains and Portieres.

In this Curtain Sale will be shown some very fine Arabian, Russian, Brussels, and Renaissance Laces. These together with every description of Lace and Muslin Curtains from 49c. to $49.00 a pair makes the largest assortment in Lowell. This will be in fact a curtain week.

240 Pairs of Irish Point Laces, regular price $3.98.
New Tariff Price $2.49 a pair.

175 pairs of Irish Point Laces, regular price, $4.98.
New Tariff Price $3.49 a pair.

155 pairs of Scotch Net Curtains, regular price $2.25.
New Tariff Price $1.09 a pair.

200 pairs of Nottingham Lace Curtains, regular price 75c.
New Tariff Price 49c. a pair.

90 pairs of Nottingham Lace Curtains, regular price $1.25.
New Tariff Price 73c. a pair.

150 pairs of Nottingham Lace Curtains, elegant designs, regular price $1.50.
New Tariff Price 98c. a Pair.

200 pairs of Portieres, a variety of colors, full size, regular price $4.00.
New Tariff Price $2.79 a pair.

150 pair Portieres, odds and ends, regular prices, $5.00 to $7.00.
New Tariff Price $3.98 a pair.

Upholstery Materials.

1 lot of figured Tapestry Couch Covers-regular price, $4.00.
New Tariff Price $2.49 each.

20 pieces of Crushed Plush, all colors, regular price $1.25c.
New Tariff Price 90c. per yd.

80 pieces of figured China Silk, sold to date 35c.
New Tariff Price 59c. a yd.

37 pieces of Madras Lace for Sash Curtains, regular price 29c.
New Tariff Price 19c. per yd.

22 pieces of Scotch Net for Sash Curtains, sold to date 25c.
New Tariff Price 18c. per yd.

1 lot of Rug Fringe, all colors, regular price 19c.
New Tariff Price 12 1-2c. per yd.

Furniture Department.

The most important sale that has ever occurred, and at prices less than manufacturer's cost. The very best and reliable kind are the only goods sold in this dept. The special items for this sale should be examined at once.

Parlor Furniture.

1 lot of Parlor Suits, 6 pieces, consisting of Sofa, Divan, Arm Chair, Platform Rocker, 2 Side Chairs, has sold to date $52.50.
New Tariff Price $35 00.

1 lot of Rug Suites of 5 pieces each consisting of Sofa, Arm Chair, Corner Chair, and 2 Side Chairs are made, from Wilton Rugs, have sprung edge and backs trimmed with Silk Plush and Fringe, regularly sold $65.00.
New Tariff Price $43.50.

1 lot of Brocatelle Suites, 5 pieces each, Sofa, Arm Chair, Platform Rocker and 2 side chairs, made in first class manner has 7 in fringe trimming, regular price $85.00.
New Tariff Price $59.00.

Chamber Furniture.

1 lot of Oak Finished Chamber Suites, elegantly made and finished, we never before offered less than $26 50.
Free Lumber Price $18.75 per set.

1 lot of Solid Oak Chamber Suites (complete), every piece large and finished in the best manner with very fine carving and always considered good value at $60.00.
Free Lumber Price $34.50.

1 lot of Solid Oak Chiffonier Beds with Spring and Mattress included, the regular price was $27.00.
Free Lumber Price $17.50.

1 lot of Solid Oak Chiffonieres, sold to date $10.00.
Free Lumber Price $6.98 each.

Hall Furniture.

1 lot Quartered Oak Hall Chairs, elegantly polished, made to sell, $8.00.
Free Lumber Price $4.25 each.

1 lot of Quartered Oak Hall Seats, 3 ft. 6 in. long, has a very high back, elaborately carved, equal to any $15.00 Hall Seat in market.
Free Lumber Price $9.75 each.

1 lot of Hall Stands, Quartered Oak, 6 ft. 6 in. high, 3 ft. wide, large bevel edge Mirror, Umbrella Rack attached to side, and equal to any $21.00 Hall Stand in Lowell.
Free Lumber Price $13.50 each.

60 different styles of Hall Stands on our floor in prices ranging from $5.00 to $75.00 will be sold at from 50c. to 60c. on the dollar.

Library Furniture.

1 lot of Oak Book Cases 5 ft. 4 in. high, 32 in. wide, 12 in. deep has 5 adjustable shelves, made to sell $8.00.
Free Lumber Price $4.98.

1 lot of Leather Couches, just the thing for a library, no imitation as the price would indicate, but guaranteed genuine Leather well made, regular price $80.00.
New Tariff Price $18.50 each.

1 lot of Morris' Chairs, Solid Oak Frames, upholstered in figured Corduroy well worth $20.00.
New Tariff Price $11.50 each.

We have also a large line of Book Cases, Desks, Combination Cases, Library Chairs, etc., which will be offered at correspondingly low prices.

We do not want to disparage the offerings of any other house—but we do want you to see what we shall place on sale Tomorrow Morning—then if you are interested in saving money on a purchase, come at once to the Finest, Lightest, Handsomest, and Largest General Merchandise Store in Lowell.

O'DONNELL & GILBRIDE,

Merrimack, Palmer, and Middle Streets.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

SUN WEATHER BULLETIN.

ALMANAC FOR MONDAY, DEC. 4.

SUN RISES..... 6 58 | MOON RISES.. 2 17 AM
SUN SETS..... 4 72 | FULL SEA { .. 7 32 AM
LENGTH OF DAY.. 9 14 | { .. 8 01 PM

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.—Forecast for New England: Rain, beginning as snow in Maine; clearing today, except in Maine; winds becoming northwesterly; increasingly colder.

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In anticipation of lower prices consequent upon the tariff bill, O'Donnell & Gilbride announce a grand "free trade" bargain sale, which will begin tomorrow and include every department of their store. Read about it on second page.

Wm. T. Entwistle of Portsmouth, N. H., was in Lowell Friday investigating the performance of the Emergency Hand Fire Extinguisher in extinguishing the fire in THE SUN office. Mr. Entwistle will be the general agent for the extinguisher for Maine and New Hampshire.

Owing to lack of a quorum, there was no meeting of the Central Labor union yesterday afternoon. During the afternoon the secretary of the legislative committee reported that he has received answers from 12 candidates for the city council, in reply to the questions sent out by the committee.

The Richmond, Va., Star says: "Mr. John Hill of Norfolk, and John L. Stevens, Esq., of Lowell, Mass., are the guests of Mr. William Wirt Haley, Captain Oliver Mountcastle, and Otto Wise, Esq. Mr. Stevens has not visited this city before since 1865. He is past sachem of Passaconaway Tribe of Red Men of Lowell, Mass. Both are volunteer firemen.

The entertainment at the Women's branch of the People's club was carried out under the direction of Miss Elva A. Smith. The program was as follows: W. A. Severance flute and piccolo solos; Miss Lillian M. Dodge readings; John Boyd and Miss Elva A. Smith, vocal solos; Miss Smith and Miss Severance ocarina duet; Miss Smith and Mr. Boyd, vocal duet; Miss Smith ocarina solo, and Mr. Firth and W. F. Trumbell accompanists.

Missionaries Were on Deck.

The Congregational churches of the city observed yesterday as a sort of rally day in the interest of the foreign missionary work as represented by the American board.

In the morning, Rev. Dr. C. C. Creegan preached at the First church, Rev. Dr. Judson Smith at the Highland church, Rev. Dr. Robert Hume at the Kirk street church, Rev. J. L. Barton at the High street church, and Rev. H. Kingman at the John street church.

In the evening a union service of the down town churches was held at the First Congregational church and addresses were delivered by Drs. Smith and Hume and Mr. Barton. Dr. Creegan spoke at the Pawtucket church and Rev. H. Kingman at the Eliot church.

Some Militia News.

Mr. Albert O. Davidson, selected for the position of commissary general on the staff of Gov. Greenhalge, enlisted at the age of 21 from Dracut, and served as corporal in K company, 6th Massachusetts infantry during its nine months' term of service.

Col. Henry Parsons, the popular commander of the 6th infantry, M. V. M. is an aldermanic candidate in the coming municipal election in Marlboro.

It was rumored at headquarters Saturday that Lieut.-Col. Herbert L. Burrell, medical director 1st brigade, M. V. M., would be the new surgeon general.

The last of the militia payrolls have gone from the adjutant general's office to the auditor for settlement. 993 rolls, embracing 30,720 names, were made on account of duty required by law.

GUBERNATORIAL GOSSIP.

How the Governor-elect Spends His Time in Boston.

Gov-elect Greenhalge is by no means an idle individual in these halcyon political days. He comes to Boston almost daily, where he meets his private secretary, Henry A. Thomas of Weymouth, and puts in several hours of hard work, giving directions for the disposition of the thousand and one matters that are brought to his attention, says the Globe. Then, too, there are hundreds of people who want to see him on what they consider questions of great moment. Few of them, however, run the gauntlet of the quiet, affable, gentlemanly, persuasive private secretary. Some have suggestions to offer relative to the inaugural now in hand. Others wish to urge their claims for a colonelcy on the staff, and then there is that large body of individuals who imagine that the governor of Massachusetts is a millionaire and philanthropist.

One man wants a recommendation as a sleight-of hand man. Another wants to know what the governor elect thinks of the Bible. Another wants him to join one of the leading social clubs in the Back Bay. An inventor wishes to interest him in a new electric contrivance. And so the examples of man's peculiarities, to say nothing of the women's, might be further extended. A big job it is to see all these callers, hear their tales unfolded, and send them away happy. All this is left to private secretary Thomas, who accomplishes it with dispatch.

Just now Mr. Greenhalge is as much taken up with his staff appointments as he is with the consideration of his inaugural. Mr. Thomas says that it is going to be a vigorous document and that it will be a radical departure from the lines penned by former republican governors.

The governor elect has disposed of the half dozen places on his staff that do not come within the military meaning of the law, and another batch is to be announced in a few days or perhaps before. The present appointments are all personal friends, and were strong Greenhalge supporters in the canvass for the nomination.

Wall paper at 18 Church street.

When in doubt, smoke Old Hundred.

T. C. Lee, Fire Insurance, Donovan Bl'dg.

Yesterday marked the beginning of the season of Advent.

E. G. Parker, 21 E. Merr'k st., sells best Haxall flour in the world for $4.90 per bbl.

Governor elect Greenhalge has been admitted to membership in the Highland club.

Patten & Co. have the finest potted plants and cut flowers in the city, Shedd's block, Central street.

The Billerica town meeting in March is likely to be held in Union hall, at the north end of the town.

The man killed by the cars in New Jersey last week was John Burke of this city, and not Henry Bailey as first reported.

The greatest favor you can confer on friends is to give them your photo. The place to get photos taken is at Marion's, Barristers hall.

At a meeting of the Young Men's Catholic Literary society yesterday, two new members were admitted and John Shea was elected recording secretary.

A very successful rehearsal of the opera "Mikado" which is to be produced in February, for the benefit of the Sacred Heart church was held in the Mathew Temperance Institute hall yesterday afternoon.

Mr. Dan Hart, the well known gentlemen's furnishing goods salesman, has accepted a position as floor walker with the Merrimack Clothing company, where he will be pleased to meet his former friends and customers.

The next union meeting of the local Union of Christian Endeavor of Lowell and vicinity will be at the Westminster Presbyterian church, Tyler street, Tuesday evening, December 5, at 7.45 o'clock. The meeting will open with a praise service, after which there will be an open parliament on "What are you as a society doing in temperance work?" The principal speaker of the evening will be Mr. James L. Gordon, secretary of the Boston Y. M. C. A.

No License Rallies.

Rallies in favor of no license were held in Huntington hall yesterday afternoon and evening. In the afternoon the exercises were presided over by W. W. Sherman, and when "The old oaken bucket" had been sung by Miss Hathaway, the presiding officer urged his hearers to vote "no" and save the young men.

Rev. O. E. Mallory was the next speaker, and believed that high license and local option were humbugs, and that they should vote not only for no license, but for men who would enforce a no license law. As is usual in no license speeches, Cambridge was introduced as an example of the good which no license can do.

Rev. H. W. O. Millington after making a short reference to the school question said that the saloons threatened the homes. He contended that by abolishing the license fee prohibition's chances were better. He wanted free rum instead of license.

The exercises closed with an address by Alfred Nichols.

At the evening session J. M. Spurr presided and Mr. and Mrs. Beveridge, the temperance singers, rendered selections. Prayer offered and remarks made by Philetus Burnham and Rev. Mr. Osgood.

CLEVER COUNTERFEITERS.

Some One Has Put Good Looking $2 Bills on the Market.

A most ingenious counterfeit is being floated hereabouts. Its presence has just been detected by the treasury officials. J. J. Todd, who has been a money clerk for 21 years, declared that it is the cleverest work that he has ever seen, and to him is due its detection.

The counterfeit is a $2 bill of the department series of 1886, check letter B and plate letter 2235. It bears the Hancock head and the signatures of J. W. Hyattand W. S. Rosecrans.

It is remarkable because the makers have obtained the silk fiber for use in its construction, which was heretofore deemed impossible.

The weak points in the bill are these: The "J" (in J. W. Hyatt's name) is directly under the "D" of "Washington, D. C." It should be between the D and C. The "numbering" of the bill is fair, but the ultramarine blue used is of a lighter shade than it should be.

The color of the seal is very much lighter than the genuine, being a light instead of a dark pink. The head of Hancock is a trifle narrow, the mouth a little open (not correct and the eyes are looking upward instead of forward.

A FEMALE BRIGADE

WILL INVADE THE POLLING PRECINCTS DEC. 12TH.

Saturday's Session of the Registrars a Remarkable one—Ward Six Leads in the Work of Getting Women Into Politics.

Its all over.

Registration closed with a rush Saturday evening and all day yesterday, the registrars and their clerks worked hard, figuring out the number of names registered and classifying them on the list of voters.

From 12 o'clock Saturday noon till 10 o'clock in the evening, women flocked to the registrars office and at times, the lower corridor was uncomfortably crowded with the fair sex. One amusing incident was to listen to a woman who came to get registered and who talked about "driving out those foreigners." When she got as far as the clerk's desk, she was asked "how old she was?" "Must I answer that?" she replied. "Certainly," said the clerk. "I am 43 years old" was the reply.

"Where were you born?"

"I was born in England."

"Where was your husband born?"

"In England."

"Is he a voter?"

"No."

"Where was your father born?"

"In England."

"Is he a voter?"

"No."

"Then you cannot register."

Imagine the surprise of this woman who only a few moments previous talked about "driving out those foreigners," when she found herself driven out without being able to register, because she was not qualified.

The total registration during the day was about 1007 women and 226 men. Ward Six turned out a large number of women, and the efforts of the republicans to turn out a large women's vote and save the public schools served as a boomerang, for the majority of women registered from Ward Six were democrats.

The number of registered men voters is approximately figured at 14,300 an unusually large number.

Mr. Boulger has registered 356 women which is 56 more than his republican opponent is supposed to have registered. In this ward alone the check lists will total over 2000 names which means an average of more than one vote a minute must be polled in each precinct on election day.

Female registration in Wards One, Two and Four is quite heavy.

Dr. Coburn DENTIST 53 MERR'K ST.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

THE CAMPAIGN.

SOME FEATURES OF THE MAYOR'S POLICY ASSAILED.

Reply to the Tirades of the Citizen—Tim O'Rous Makes Himself an Issue by Assailing Democrats—His Attacks Will Not Shield Republican Trickery.

Dear Sir—I crave a few lines in your paper to answer some of the mis-statements of Tim O'Rous.

The hog-wash spread upon the columns of the Citizen by this irresponsible and non-tax paying individual is as laughable and mirth-provoking as some of the choice tid-bits of Rabelais, were it not that some people who do not know the persons whom he attacks are apt to take his filth as true.

He says he is not an issue as a part of this government but as the mouthpiece of Pickman whose creature he is, he is very much an issue in this campaign, more so than Michael J. Garvey, who as an honest citizen is battling to protect his name and that of his family against the attacks of this man whose life in any aspect would suffer by comparison with this same Garvey.

He says that "Mayor Pickman is on record as having protested against the needless expenditure of money." Pickman has never put himself on record as so protesting except on a few measures directly favoring the working people. As the head of a most extravagant government he has signed loan after loan which he allowed to be saddled on the city.

He vetoed the Saturday half holiday for the city laborers; he vetoed the Fourth of July appropriation and others which would have favored the people.

As a financier we are asked to compare Pickman with Mr. Charles M. Williams. This is but another evidence that on his return to his work after his Thanksgiving dinner, then with a full stomach he is still suffering with his chronic complaint, an empty head. Pickman and Williams, shades of the gods, Williams a steady sensible man of business, Pickman a vacillating politician.

"Tim" further sets up Mayor Pickman as a friend of the G. A. R. Let us see what he has proven himself. He opposed the G. A. R. in every way in their endeavors to gain an entrance to Memorial hall and when confronted by the indignant veterans for his reasons, crept behind a flimsy legal pretext, which as a lawyer he knew at best was a mere technicality. With Pickman the thought and wish was to oppose the veteran. Judging him by his acts he has not one kindly feeling for them. Veterans what has he ever done for you?

Mayor Pickman is on record as having gone into the committee on lands and buildings for the express purpose of making a motion to allow the American Order of Mechanics to raise the flag over the High School. In doing this Pickman was usurping the power of the committee. Was this the act of a man who was honest and fair, was this the act of a broad minded man who, as the head of a great city had only the harmony of society at heart or was it the act of a fanatic?

"Tim" says that on licenses "Pickman had not broken his promises." This foolish statement is not believed by the merest tyro in politics, Pickman had his full share of licenses which were parceled out to the chosen ones by his pliant tools in the board of alderman but there were not enough to go around hence the dire threats that fill the air, which are the forebodings of his sure desert. Pickman on licenses played fast and loose and it remains to be seen if he and Hugh Montgomery will go on deceiving the public on temperance.

Tim O'Rous imagines that by slashing at democrats the faults, the iniquities of republicans will escape criticism, but wait. Election day is yet a week ahead.

Yours for democracy,
EX-COUNCILMAN.

Louis Alexander,

Formerly of 5th avenue, New York, successor to Emerson, importing tailor, 85 Central street, has the latest novelties. Makes fine work a specialty. Is sure to please you.

Buy Sugar at Dickson's,

Only 5 cents a pound for the best granulated, 20 pounds for $1. Delivered free to purchases of our choice teas and coffees. Dickson Bros., 68 Merrimack street.

Money loaned on endorsed notes, personal securities and second mortgages on real estate by J. B. Swift, 9 Barristers hall. Telephone 405-4.

A discussion which took place the other evening among a number of old smokers was as to the merits of the best Cigar and the honors easily came to

Curfew 10c. Cigar.

WE BREAK ALL PREVIOUS RECORDS FOR LOW PRICES.

119, 121, 123 Merrimack Street.

Moir Bros.' Great Panic Clearance Sale

CONTINUES TODAY, CONTINUES TODAY, and all this week, at the same Ridiculous Prices.

Small Wares Dept.

Imperial Velvet Dress Binding, 5c for bunch of 3 yards.
10c Steel Thimbles, 1½c.
10c flat Corset Lace, 2c for a doz.
25c Jet Head Shawl Pins, 2½c doz.
5c Best Roberts' Needles, 1½c a paper.
5c. Williamantic Spool Cotton, 2c spool.
5c. best Irish Linen Thread, 2c spool.
15c DeLong Hook and Eyes. Clearance sale price 3½c a dozen.
8c best Hook and Eyes. Clearance sale price 1c a dozen.
8c best Safety Pins. Clearance sale price 1c a dozen.
12c Safety Pins, Clearance sale price 4c a dozen.
All sizes Clinton's Safety Pins, always sold for 12 and 10c. Clearance sale price 7c a dozen.
15c Ivory Buttons. Clearance sale price 4c a dozen.
7c Goff's best Braid. Clearance price 3c a roll.
5c English common Pins. Clearance sale price 2 papers for 1c, a paper of 300 pins.
5c Hair Pins. Clearance sale price 2 papers for 1c.
Best 20c Tracing Sheets. Clearance sale price 6c each.
Best Darning Cotton. Clearance sale price 2 cards for 1c.
Best Scissors, always sold for 50c. Clearance sale price 19c a pair.
Large spools basting Cotton, always sold for 5c. Clearance sale price 2c a spool.
20c best covered Dress Steels. Clearance sale price 10c a set.
12 dozen 15c Agate Buttons for 4c for 12 dozen.
10c Cutler's best Spool Silk 4c a spool.
10c Spool's Belding's black Silk only, all letters. Clearance sale price 4c a spool.
5c Spools black silk Button Hole Twist. Clearance sale price 1c a spool.

Silk Ribbons.

1 lot Silk Ribbons, 3 ins. wide, all shades. Panic clearance sale price 3c yard.
1 lot Silk Ribbons, All-silk, worth 12c. Clearance sale price 5c a yard.
1 lot Silk Ribbons, always sold for 15c. Clearance sale price 8c yard.
1 lot Silk Ribbons. Clearance sale price 10c per yard.
No. "5" All-silk heavy Satin Ribbon in every shade for fancy work. The usual price is 15c, this week 7c per yard.
No. "7" in the same Ribbon, in every shade, always 19c, for this week 9c, a yard.
No. "9" All-Silk heavy Satin Ribbon, in every color, for fancy work, always 25c, for this week 11c yard.
No. "12" in the same, Satin Ribbons in every color to match every shade, always 33c, our price this week 14c yard.

Hosiery Dept.

60 dozen Ladies' All-Wool Derby Ribbed Fast Black Seamless Hose, all sizes, always sold for 25c. Clearance sale price, 15c pair, 2 pairs for 25c.
Children's Fast Black Cotton Hosiery, all sizes, always sold for 12c. Panic clearance sale price 3c pair.
Children's extra Ipswich Fast Black Cotton Hose sizes 6 to 9 in., always sold for 19c. Panic clearance sale price 8c pair.
Children's All-wool Fast Black Derby Ribbed Hosiery, always sold for 25c. Panic clearance sale price 15c each.
Children's fine Cashmere Wool Hosiery, always sold for 50c. Panic clearance sale price 25c pair.

And hundreds of other new lots will be put in our other departments.

On Friday next grand opening of our GIGANTIC HOLIDAY DEPARTMENT. $10,000 worth of Newest Holiday Goods, direct from the manufacturers. Be sure and call on opening day, Friday next.

—xx—

MOIR BROS. & CO. 119, 121 and 123 Merrimack St.

-THE-

Merrimack Clothing Co.

MERRIMACK CORNER.

"GUESS NOT."

Our prices are not so high as the quality and appearance of our goods would lead you to believe, "MR. SO AND SO."

Standing at the Windows

A few evenings ago a stranger made the remark to a companion that our goods seemed lovely, but guessed the prices were high. We overheard the remark and felt like chiming in with a correction, but prudence and good manners forbade it, so we let it go.

A Host of Happy Patrons

Are convinced of our merits as reliable clothing dealers, even thus early in our career, and are sounding our praises on the outside.

Within the ramparts we are doing our share and we use our goods as the argument. Very convincing, very.

The Merrimack Clothing Company.

J. A. O'HEARN, Manager. Opposite City Hall.

O'DONNELL & GILBRIDE

DISCOUNT THE TARIFF BILL.

$40,000.00 WORTH

—OF—

CARPETS AND FURNITURE

TO BE SACRIFICED IN ANTICIPATION OF

FREE WOOL AND LUMBER.

UNPARALLELED RESULTS FOR YOUR MONEY AT THIS

FREE TRADE SALE

Everybody knows the effect Free Wool and Lumber will have on the prices of Carpets and Furniture. Lower Prices must of necessity prevail. Therefore, anticipating the passage of the Bill, we have decided to discount its effect by offering our entire stock of Carpets and Furniture at

FREE TRADE PRICES.

The more we do the better we can do it. In these days of hustle and push minutes count for dollars, and this great all-providing place of ours

Saves your Time, Saves your Cash, Saves your Patience

In this great Free Trade Sale which begins

TUESDAY MORNING, PROMPTLY AT 8.30 O'CLOCK,

We will demonstrate to your entire satisfaction that on an expenditure of $25 we can save you at least $7 to $10. Larger or smaller amounts in same proportion. Here are several unmatchable values :—

Carpet Department.

10,000 yds. of C. C. Carpets in a variety of patterns, regular price 35c.
Free Wool Price 20c. per yd.

30 pieces of extra Super Carpets, regular price 62c.
Free Wool Price 45c. per Yard.

20 pieces of Tapestry Carpets, sold to date 75c.
Free Wool Price 45c. per yd.

40 pieces of Tapestry Carpets, extra quality, regular price 85c.
Free Wool Price 59c. per yd.

Alex. Smith's Moquettes, best quality, new colorings, regular price $1.50.
Free Wool Price 98c. per yd.

Best quality 5-frame Body Brussels, never sold less than $1.35.
Free Wool Price 98c. per yd.

Best quality 2-ply extra Super Lowell Ingrain Carpets, regular price 75c.
Free Wool Price 55c. per yd.

1 lot of Art Squares, best quality, sold to date $1.10.
Free Wool Price 83c. per yd.

70 rolls of best Inserted Cotton Warp Matting, never sold less than 60c.
New Tariff Price 39c. per yd.

500 best Holland Shades, fixtures complete, including nickel pull.
New Tariff price 25c. each.

400 Fur Rugs 72x30 excellent colors, well made, regular price $6.50.
New Tariff Price $4.98 each.

1000 Jute Oriental Rugs, size 54x27, regular price $2.25.
New Tariff Price $1.35 each.

5000 Brush and Fibre Mats, various sizes, regular prices $1.25 to $2.50.
New Tariff Prices 75c. to $1.25.

1 lot of Genuine Japanese Rugs from door mat to sofa size, regular prices $1.50 to $10.00.
New Tariff Prices 75c. to $6.98 each.

Lace Curtains and Portieres.

In this Curtain Sale will be shown some very fine Arabian, Russian, Brussels, and Renaissance Laces. These together with every description of Lace and Muslin Curtains from 49c. to $49.00 a pair makes the largest assortment in Lowell. This will be in fact a curtain week.

240 Pairs of Irish Point Laces, regular price $3.98.
New Tariff Price $2.49 a pair.

175 pairs of Irish Point Laces, regular price, $4.98.
New Tariff Price $3.49 a pair.

155 pairs of Scotch Net Curtains, regular price $2.25.
New Tariff Price $1.09 a pair.

200 pairs of Nottingham Lace Curtains, regular price 75c.
New Tariff Price 49c. a pair.

90 pairs of Nottingham Lace Curtains, regular price $1.25.
New Tariff Price 73c. a pair.

150 pairs of Nottingham Lace Curtains, elegant designs, regular price $1.50.
New Tariff Price 98c. a Pair.

200 pairs of Portieres, a variety of colors, full size, regular price $4.00.
New Tariff Price $2.79 a pair.

150 pair Portieres, odds and ends, regular prices, $5.00 to $7.00.
New Tariff Price $3.98 a pair.

Upholstery Materials.

1 lot of figured Tapestry Couch Covers-regular price, $4.00.
New Tariff Price $2.49 each.

20 pieces of Crushed Plush, all colors, regular price $1.25c.
New Tariff Price 90c. per yd.

30 pieces of figured China Silk, sold to date 85c.
New Tariff Price 59c. a yd.

37 pieces of Madras Lace for Sash Curtains, regular price 29c.
New Tariff Price 19c. per yd.

22 pieces of Scotch Net for Sash Curtains, sold to date 25c.
New Tariff Price 18c. per yd.

1 lot of Rug Fringe, all colors, regular price 19c.
New Tariff Price 12 1-2c. per yd.

Furniture Department.

The most important sale that has ever occurred, and at prices less than manufacturer's cost. The very best and reliable kind are the only goods sold in this dept. The special items for this sale should be examined at once.

Parlor Furniture.

1 lot of Parlor Suits, 6 pieces, consisting of Sofa, Divan, Arm Chair, Platform Rocker, 2 Side Chairs, has sold to date $52.50.
New Tariff Price $35.00.

1 lot of Rug Suites of 5 pieces each consisting of Sofa, Arm Chair, Corner Chair, and 2 Side Chairs are made, from Wilton Rugs, have sprung edge and backs trimmed with Silk Plush and Fringe, regularly sold $65.00.
New Tariff Price $43.50.

1 lot of Brocatelle Suites, 5 pieces each, Sofa, Arm Chair, Platform Rocker and 2 side chairs, made in first class manner has 7 in fringe trimming, regular price $85.00.
New Tariff Price $59.00.

Chamber Furniture.

1 lot of Oak Finished Chamber Suites, elegantly made and finished, we never before offered less than $26.50.
Free Lumber Price $18.75 per set.

1 lot of Solid Oak Chamber Suites (complete), every piece large and finished in the best manner with very fine carving and always considered good value at $60.00.
Free Lumber Price $34.50.

1 lot of Solid Oak Chiffonier Beds with Spring and Mattress included, the regular price was $27.00.
Free Lumber Price $17.50.

1 lot of Solid Oak Chiffonieres, sold to date $10.00.
Free Lumber Price $6.98 each.

Hall Furniture.

1 lot Quartered Oak Hall Chairs, elegantly polished, made to sell, $8.00.
Free Lumber Price $4.25 each.

1 lot of Quartered Oak Hall Seats, 3 ft. 6 in. long, has a very high back, elaborately carved, equal to any $15.00 Hall Seat in market.
Free Lumber Price $9.75 each.

1 lot of Hall-Stands, Quartered Oak, 6 ft. 6 in. high, 3 ft. wide, large bevel edge Mirror, Umbrella Rack attached to side, and equal to any $21.00 Hall Stand in Lowell.
Free Lumber Price $13.50 each.

60 different styles of Hall Stands on our floor in prices ranging from $5.00 to $75.00 will be sold at from 50c. to 60c. on the dollar.

Library Furniture.

1 lot of Oak Book Cases 5 ft. 4 in. high, 32 in. wide, 12 in. deep has 5 adjustable shelves, made to sell $8.00.
Free Lumber Price $4.98.

1 lot of Leather Couches, just the thing for a library, no imitation as the price would indicate, but guaranteed genuine Leather well made, regular price $30.00.
New Tariff Price $18.50 each.

1 lot of Morris' Chairs, Solid Oak Frames, upholstered in figured Corduroy well worth $20.00.
New Tariff Price $11.50 each.

We have also a large line of Book Cases, Desks, Combination Cases, Library Chairs, etc., which will be offered at correspondingly low prices.

We do not want to disparage the offerings of any other house—but we do want you to see what we shall place on sale Tomorrow Morning—then if you are interested in saving money on a purchase, come at once to the Finest, Lightest, Handsomest, and Largest General Merchandise Store in Lowell.

O'DONNELL & GILBRIDE,

Merrimack, Palmer, and Middle Streets.